هكذا من الاصل

E WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy, rain showers ... (45-52). Wednesday similar. LONDON: Tuesday ... with sleet or snow. Temp 0-3 (32-37). Wednesday, simi- HANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Tuesday, overcast, Temp. (52-61) NEW YORK: Tuesday, sunny. Temp. —12—5 (10-

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 Ukr	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs 8	Norway	3.25 N.kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£14.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.kr	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	L.£2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	50.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr	Yugoslavia	20 D

No. 29,800 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1979 Established 1887

Iran Takeover Completed; Khomeini Installs Premier



United Press International

) blindfolded prisoners are taken to Ayatollah Khomeini's headquarters in Tehran yesterday.

U.S. Accepts New Islamic Government

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP) — President Carter publicly accepted today the establishment of an Islamic revolutionary government in Iran by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and offered to work with the ayatollah's designated premier, Mehdi Bazargan.

Speaking at a news conference, the president said that Mr. Bazargan's representatives had been in close consultation with the U.S. Embassy in Tehran today to discuss protecting the estimated 7,000 Americans still in Iran.

Noting that Mr. Bazargan's followers "have been very helpful in ensuring the safety of Americans," Mr. Carter said he believed "that the people of Iran and their government will continue to be our friends and that the relationship will be helpful to us."

He said he saw "continued hope for better productive and peaceful cooperation with the government of Iran."

Form of Recognition

In his remarks, Mr. Carter implicitly extended a form of recognition to Mr. Bazargan. He abandoned the administration's insistence that constitutional methods be followed in establishing Iran's government, and he said that Washington was in contact with and prepared to work with "those in control of the government of Iran."

U.S. officials conceded that Mr. Carter's remarks were an effort to put the best face possible on a major setback for the administration.

The collapse of Shahpur Bakhtiar's government yesterday after it was abandoned by the Iranian military thwarted both the expectations and the strategy of the White House, and forced the administration to turn its immediate attention to the security of the U.S. civilians, military advisers and diplomats still in Iran.

Yesterday, the administration's only announced move was the shifting of six large passenger-carrying HH-53 military helicopters and a detachment of 69 Marines to an undisclosed location near Iran.

The Marines and helicopters were reportedly en route to Incirlik, Turkey.

The Pentagon and State Department emphasized that the moves "are purely precautionary" and said there were no current plans to send the troops and helicopters into Iran. The Marines would be moved in only if the 19 Marines now guarding the U.S. Embassy in Tehran needed reinforcement, spokesmen said.

[Turkey said today it would allow the United States to send six transport helicopters to Turkey for possible evacuation of Americans from Iran, but ruled out any idea of Marines coming for similar reasons, Reuters reported. The U.S. Embassy in Ankara was concerned, according to Reuters, that the reports of U.S. evacuation preparations might offend both the Turks, who must be informed of any military movements at U.S. bases here.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



United Press International

The Shah of Iran's imperial coat of arms standing over the entrance to his Tehran palace has been partly covered by a photograph of the religious leader, Ayatollah Khomeini.

Shah Loyalists Surrender; Ayatollah Urges Restraint

TEHRAN, Feb. 12 (UPI) — Revolutionary forces of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini completed their takeover of Iran today, ending more than 2,500 years of monarchy.

Ayatollah Khomeini's forces sealed their victory by capturing the shah's Niyavaran palace and the nearby headquarters of the elite Imperial Guard.

Ayatollah Khomeini immediately installed his hand-picked premier, Mehdi Bazargan. Shahpur Bahktiar, the premier appointed by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, had abandoned the post yesterday when he lost military support. Diplomatic sources said Mr. Bakhtiar was alive and in hiding.

Mr. Bazargan's first act was to fire the pro-shah military chief of staff, Gen. Abbas Qarabaghi.

Ex-Commander Killed

[An army spokesman said Gen. Abdul-Ali Badrei, a former commander of the Imperial Guard, was shot and killed as he tried to talk with a group of insurgents who surrounded the guard's barracks, the Associated Press reported.

[Gen. Bokrat Jafarian, the military governor of Khuzestan province, was reported killed when his helicopter was shot down near Ahwaz. Lt. Gen. Mohammed Amin Biglari, deputy commander of the Immortals division of the Imperial Guard, was found shot to death early today in his Tehran home, AP reported.]

Both the shah's palace and the Lavizan barracks nearby, headquarters of both the Imperial Guard and the army's ground troops, fell precisely at noon.

An estimated 100,000 persons clustered outside Lavizan and then stormed onto the base. There was some shooting and casualties but thousands of the guardsmen — who had vowed to lay down their lives for the shah — quietly walked out of the camp and were given civilian clothes by the population.

Tehran radio reported clashes in several other cities and said 150 people were killed in a shootout yesterday between troops and Khomeini forces in Tabriz, capital of the western province of East Azerbaijan.

The radio said the army had surrendered in Isfahan and the holy city of Qom. Other units throughout the country were expected to lay down their arms and surrender after the collapse of the Imperial Guard.

Youths Control Equipment

That effectively left young revolutionaries, some no older than 14, in charge of billions of dollars worth of sophisticated military equipment, including tanks, artillery, missiles and sensitive logistics and communications equipment.

[The former commander of the Iranian Air Force said today that the U.S. military equipment in Iran is at the disposal of the new regime, AP reported.

[Gen. Amir Hossein Rabaei, who had resigned as air-force commander a few hours earlier, denied that F-4 jets equipped with Phoenix missiles and other aviation equipment had been removed to Saudi Arabia or elsewhere.

["Nothing at all has been removed," Gen. Rabaei said at the headquarters of Ayatollah Khomeini, to whom he had declared his support. "The

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

'No Inclination to Condemn Soviets'

arter Counters Teng on Russia

By Fred Farris

SHINGTON, Feb. 12 (IHT) sident Carter today publicly eed with Chinese Deputy er Teng Hsiao-ping's view: here on the danger of Soviet domination and said he has clination to condemn the So- as a people or even as a ment."

ng he did not try to "exercise ship" on the Chinese leader's viet remarks during his U.S. wo weeks ago. Mr. Carter them "no more noteworthy" similar comments Mr. Teng at home or in other coun-

e position and attitude of the Chinese toward the Soviet Union have been very apparent to all of us for many years," Mr. Carter said at a televised news conference.

"We have some disagreement with the [Teng] assessment of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Carter's disassociation from the Teng statements was particularly pointed in the light of sharp Soviet criticism of the United States for letting the anti-Soviet blasts of the Chinese visitor go unchallenged.

• President Carter renews his plea to Americans to conserve oil. Page 3

Last Week, Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin reportedly told a senior White House adviser the Teng comments amounted to "a declaration of war" and was described as firm in expressing Soviet disappointment and surprise that the Carter administration had not publicly objected to the remarks or found some way to dissociate itself officially from them.

Administration officials were said to be concerned at the adverse effect the Chinese leader's pronouncements might have on U.S. negotiations with Moscow on a strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT).

Today, Mr. Carter said his most important task as president is "to preserve peace in the world and especially to have good sound relationships with the Soviet Union based on a common desire for peace."

This is not to say "that there are not areas of contention and areas where we have peaceful competition with the Soviet Union," he went on.

"This is expectable and I think it will continue for many years in the future."

The president said, "We are working now every day to try to hammer out a SALT agreement with the Soviet Union. They have negotiated in good faith; so have we."

Middle East Summit

On another subject, the president said he would "consider favorably" calling another Camp David summit meeting with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel if their foreign ministers, who will meet there starting Feb. 21, could not reach final agreement on a peace treaty, yet demonstrated "adequate flexibility and desire on the part" of their leaders.

But, the president said, "our hope is that the foreign ministers can be successful, provided they take advantage of our recommendations and routinely go back to Israel and Egypt to seek further guidance during the negotiations themselves."

That would make a follow-up summit of the three leaders unnecessary, the president said.

"The reality of having a Mideast peace settlement is one of my fond-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Riding the Marxist Tiger

Leftist Groups a Problem For Khomeini's Coalition

By James M. Markham

TEHRAN, Feb. 12 (NYT) — The popular movement that has massed behind Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini is a coalition of many forces, including small but important leftists and Marxist groups that do not share the 78-year-old Moslem leader's vision of an Islamic republic.

Even amid yesterday's jubilation in the streets of Tehran following the announcement that the military had pulled back from a showdown with what had become an armed insurrection, the ideological cleavages that have run through the coalition against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi were perceptible.

"Forward to a classless, unified society!" proclaimed a huge banner draped on the mosque at Tehran University, a center of leftist sentiment.

Only the days and weeks to come will show whether the Khomeini coalition will stay together or come unstuck. Among the many staggering problems the ayatollah's movement could inherit is controlling the thousands of people who have seized or been given arms in the last few days — not to mention an economy in a ruinous state.

Many Ex-Servicemen

Many Iranian males have served in the military as conscripts, and so know how to use their weapons. Many others, as the wild melees on the streets of the capital yesterday demonstrated, have no idea of how to use the variety of automatic weapons and heavy machine guns that were enthusiastically passed out, sometimes by Islamic clergymen, in the flush of near triumph.

Key personalities close to the ayatollah have suggested that in their envisioned Islamic republic, leftists and Marxists will be free to express their views but not, as one put it, "if they cause problems."

Ayatollah Mahmud Taleghani, who argues that both capitalism and Soviet-style Communism are forms of domination, outlined at some length recently what he felt the boundaries of political tolerance toward the Marxist left should be.

"The struggle is one thing, ideology is another," said the Tehran spiritual leader, believed to be Ayatollah Khomeini's most intimate associate. Communists, he said, will be free, "under the Islamic system," to form parties "as long as they are not connected to international Communism and do not

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

After Turmoil in Tehran

Brown Pledges Saudi, Gulf Defense Steps

By Bernard Weinraub

AMMAN, Jordan, Feb. 12 (NYT) — U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown said today that U.S. relations with Saudi Arabia had taken a new military and economic turn as a result of the chaos in Iran.

Mr. Brown, who flew to Amman today after nearly three days in Saudi Arabia, said the upheaval in Iran had made Saudi Arabia's security pivotal for the United States and he pledged that the Carter administration would take concrete steps to defend and arm Saudi Arabia and friendly Gulf states.

At the same time Mr. Brown, who had been in constant telephone contact with U.S. officials over the situation in Iran, said that "the safety of Americans is our foremost concern." A ranking defense official said later, "We are clearly in a chaotic situation in Iran."

Shortly before departing for Amman to meet with King Hussein, Mr. Brown spent more than an hour flying over 60 miles of Saudi Arabia's oil fields in a carpeted, oak-paneled cargo plane used by the Saudi royal family.

Saudi Oil Needed

"Unless and until Iranian production can be restored, all the other sources of oil become more important," Mr. Brown said after the flight. "That clearly strengthens the need for close ties between ourselves and Saudi Arabia."

Later a senior defense official, who requested anonymity, was even more explicit about the breakdown of order in Iran and its impact on U.S. relations with Saudi Arabia.

Links with Saudi Arabia are "more important" than ever now, the official said, "because the Iranian instability removes Iran as a possible stabilizing force in the region. By that I mean not only its military capabilities but also its economic capabilities and its presumed political strength."

The official added: "The deprivation to the world market of five million barrels a day of oil makes Saudi production even more important."

Saudi Arabia, which has 25 percent of the world's known oil reserves, is now producing an estimated 9.5 million barrels a day. About 20 percent of U.S. oil imports come from Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Brown, the first U.S. defense secretary to visit Saudi Arabia, was plainly exultant about his meetings here, and defense officials said that the trip laid the groundwork for broader, perhaps significant, U.S. involvement in the region.

U.S. Clears Helicopter Sale To Rabat Despite Dispute

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP) — The Carter administration has approved the sale of six heavy-lift Chinook military helicopters to Morocco, despite a continuing dispute with King Hassan II's government over the use of U.S.-supplied military goods, officials say.

The decision is a one-time exception to the administration's policy of refusing to provide arms as long as the Moroccans fail to pledge formally that they will not use the weapons in the guerrilla war in the Western Sahara, the officials said.

The helicopter decision was made after a six-month review that provoked a sharp diplomatic note from Morocco to the State Department that implicitly questioned the administration's willingness to live up to commitments to its main allies abroad, diplomatic sources confirmed.

A nondiplomatic source said that King Hassan personally ordered his embassy in Washington to write a strong letter to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance after being told of increasing deliveries of Soviet and other weapons to Libya and Algeria, Morocco's rivals in northern Africa.

King Hassan has been a key figure in Middle East peace efforts, and is closely allied to Saudi Arabia's royal family. He has repeatedly offered to take on an expanded security role in Africa, if supported by the West.

The Moroccan letter, which U.S. officials said arrived after the decision was made on the Chinook sale, strongly suggested that recent U.S. actions abroad were causing Morocco and other states to rethink their national security policies.

Seeking "clarification" of U.S. foreign policy, the letter asserted — according to a version that could not be officially confirmed — that "assurances can be best demonstrated to Morocco and other allies by a clear and consistent policy."

King Hassan is known to have been shaken by what he sees as failure of the administration to act decisively to save the Shah of Iran and to prevent the spread of Soviet influence in Afghanistan and the Horn of Africa.

Shah Remains

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi is in the southern Moroccan city of Marrakesh as King Hassan's guest. Diplomatic sources report that the shah, embittered by what he also feels was a lack of U.S. support at crucial moments, has decided not to go to the United States for the time being.

Under a still-secret 1960 agreement, U.S. arms sold to Morocco can be used only for internal defense. Morocco regards annexed Sahara territory as part of Morocco, and adamantly refuses to promise not to use U.S. weapons in the Sahara in its continuing guerrilla war against the Polisario movement, which is backed by Algeria.

The United Nations and the Organization of African Unity have not recognized the Moroccan claim of sovereignty. As a result, the State Department for more than a year has refused export licenses for a $100-million arms package that includes reconnaissance aircraft and helicopter gunships.

—JIM HOAGLAND

eneral Escalation'

K. Public-Service Force eps Up Pay-Hike Action

DON, Feb. 12 (UPI) — -service unions today d a new offensive against or Government's crumbling bs, hitting hospitals, ambuervices, cemeteries, garbage on and schools.

reds of schools in Northgland, joining others around ntry, were closed by union- walkouts of caretakers and staffs; an estimated one children were locked out.

is part of a general escalaf action," warned Alan leader of the largest of four representing 1.5 million ervice workers. "There will er stepping-up in various the country."

ght note came with the anent that 100,000 auto- at state-owned British Leyd called off a threatened n the company said it t have survived.

leaders said that they had o "recognize and respect" kers' 3-to-1 vote last week alk out. But 19,000 workers d's biggest plant, near Birn, voted to continue the y began Wednesday.

he public-service unions, ve disrupted the nation for month, are demanding a nt pay hike that would current $84 weekly mini- $120. City and town coun- offered an 8.8 percent pay e maximum authorized by ment.

ter 33,000 water and sewers last week settled for 16 the unions said that they ke no less than "the going ater Council officials said last week's agreement was in part "a self-financing productivity deal," and thus did not breach the government's wage-hike ceiling.)

Many public-service workers earn salaries much higher than the minimum: some of London's striking garbage collectors make well over $200 for a 20-hour work week.

Several London boroughs brought in private contractors to start cleaning up the accumulations of rancid, rat-infested garbage in city streets, squares and alleyways. The garbage collectors' walkout is in its fourth week.

Police said that firemen were called in to attend to more than 200 burning refuse piles last night. "It was obviously the work of vandals," said a fire brigade spokesman. "The arsonists are having a field day."

The public-service unions have lashed back at governmental and private efforts to clean up without them.

In Winchester, Rear Adm. Morgan Morgan-Giles, a member of Parliament, enlisted 30 volunteers from the National Federation of the Self-Employed to clean up piles of rubbish.

In reprisal, the garbage collector's union ordered a strike of all public-service workers in Winchester.

desia Crash s 59; Plane l Attacked

BURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 12 - An Air Rhodesia plane oday killing all 59 persons Military sources blamed re by guerrillas.

sources said that Ameri- Europeans were among ngers. The Viscount had off from the northwest- city of Kariba, on the border, on an evening alisbury.

ack in the same area in killed 48 persons, in- 9 survivors slain on the guerrillas claimed respon-

hodesia confirmed that e no survivors among the gers and five crew today. rs reported that the plane e and exploded in flames.

Love's Laborer Lost to Sicily Jail — So Far

'Why Not Come and Live With Us?' — She and the Children Did Just That

By Henry Tanner

ROME (NYT) — Whatever else he may be, Giuseppe Scaffidi Fonte, also known as Pinuzzu, of the Sicilian village of Sant'Agata di Militello, is quite a man. The carabinieri, who thought he was evil, put him in jail on suspicion of procuring and of "selling" a child. But his wife, Maria, his six concubines and his many children of all ages think he is lovely and loving.

And they are threatening a hunger strike to get him released.

Pinuzzu is described by his women as having black eyes, curly hair, a large thorax and short, muscular legs. He is a farmhand and 33 years old — "the age of the Lord," as they say in the Italian countryside.

Until five years ago he lived a quiet life with Maria and their four children. Then came the day that changed everything.

Pinuzzu — the Sicilian diminutive for Pino that, in turn, is the Italian diminutive for Giuseppe — was walking in the fields. There he met Mariannina, a neighbor, who opened her heart to him and told him how unhappy she was with her blind, aging husband and his pension of $60 a month.

"Why don't you come and live with us?" suggested Pinuzzu. She and her three children did just that.

Fortunata, who had been abandoned by her husband, moved in three months later with her three teen-age daughters. Next came Margherita, 20, pretty, pregnant and mourning a departed lover. Lucia was fourth. Then came another Margherita, and finally Angelika, a German whom Pinuzzu had met at a fair.

Pinuzzu, the man with the big heart, loved children as well as women, and many babies were born in his little farmhouse. Everybody was set to live happily ever after. But then Pinuzzu's father, a forgotten member of the household, got jealous and spoiled it all.

Pinuzzu, to appease his father, "gave" him Fortunata in exchange for a small, three-wheel farm truck. The trade angered Fortunata, and out of compassion for her, Pinuzzu's wife complained to her own father.

To soothe the father-in-law, Pinuzzu "rented" him Giuseppina. Fortunata's pretty young daughter, and demanded Fortunata back from his father. The father refused. "I paid for her with my truck," he said — and he married her.

Carabinieri Court Wrath

The clamor of the quarrel reached the ears of the authorities and then the desks of the big national newspapers.

The carabinieri questioned Fortunata and Pinuzzu's father, and were told that she had been "sold for a three-wheel truck." To make things worse, the father added that "Pinuzzu is running a bordello and has sold one of the children."

The carabinieri, risking bodily harm from the seven women, took Pinuzzu away. Now the women are trying to get him out of jail. They sent Angelika, the German, to the authorities. "I want him back for myself and the others," she told them. "And don't you think of sending me back to Germany — I am staying."

To the reporters who poured into Sant'Agata di Militello, the women testified to Pinuzzu's good character. "He is always sweet and gentle," said one. "He never laid a hand on any of us," said another. "He is good, loyal and a prodigy of love," a third was quoted.

"Prostitution? Only the devil could tell such monstrous lies," said Mariannina. "He was our only man, and he made us all happy."

A reporter from Palermo asked Maria, Pinuzzu's wife, whether she had considered leaving him. "Leave a man like Pinuzzu?" she exclaimed. "Never." Added Mariannia: "Jealousy is evil."

The judge in nearby Patti is thinking it all over.

France Tells Russia Its Goal Is Detente

MOSCOW, Feb. 12 (Reuters) — France today reassured the Soviet Union that detente remained the main axis of its foreign policy and urged the Kremlin to broaden cultural exchanges between East and West.

French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, speaking at a lunch offered by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, described French-Soviet relations as "exemplary." Mr. Francois-Poncet arrived yesterday to prepare for a visit to Moscow next month by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Pledges Respect, Noninterference

Moscow Recognizes New Iran Regime

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Feb. 12 (NYT) — The Soviet Union today moved quickly to recognize the new government of Iran and said it was ready to develop a relationship based on "equality, good neighborhood, and respect for national sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs."

The recognition of the government of Premier Mehdi Bazargan came only a few hours after he took office after being appointed by the Moslem religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The diplomatic step took the form of a telegram sent to Tehran by Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, according to Tass.

But for the Soviet Union, which shares an 1,400-mile border with Iran, the victory of what one official commentator called "the democratic revolution" seemed bittersweet.

For years, Moscow accommodated Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. Only in recent weeks did it sense the coming tide and side with the ayatollah's Islamic revival. Today, the official Soviet press welcomed the "popular uprising against the proxies of the former regime," as Tass put it in a dispatch from Tehran.

But a senior Soviet commentator, Aleksandr Bovin, wrote in the government newspaper Izvestia: "Ahead are the most difficult tasks of the revolution — the regrouping of political forces and the difficult struggle over the direction and intensity of the inevitable social and economic transformations. . . a great deal lies ahead."

Moscow backed the shah, with whom it had maintained decent political relations and extensive economic ties over the years, almost until he was forced to leave Iran last month. Recently, the official press here has hailed the religious leadership of the ayatollah as the guiding force of the Iranian revolution.

Protracted Process

Mr. Bovin's commentary hints at a perhaps protracted process that could well include a role for the Iranian Communist Party, which until now has played a secondary role in the downfall of the shah's system.

"The role of the religious leaders and the religious factor in the events in Iran will long be the subject of intense debate and lively discussion," Mr. Bovin wrote. "But whatever the case, the cooperation of the religious and secular wings of the opposition and the mass character of the revolutionary movement helped to neutralize the army, and thereby to avoid counterrevolution and the destruction civil war brings with it."

Moscow gambled in recent weeks that the ayatollah would triumph, though the religious character of his movement runs contrary to orthodox views of how a revolution should proceed. Now that the Soviet leaders have won their gamble, the press here has portrayed the unfolding drama in Iran as an anti-American revolt proving the futility of "imperialism" imposed from Washington.

"Today," Izvestia wrote, "Europeans are afraid to venture out on the streets of the Iranian capital for fear of being taken as Americans. Tomorrow, or the day after, it will be the same wherever a foreign 'presence' tries to stop the course of history."

Behind the facade of welcome lies uneasiness — first of all, because the disorder in Iran has disrupted vital supplies of natural gas from Iran to the southern Soviet republics of Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia since Oct. 26 and Soviet domestic supplies, by the government's official admission, have been inadequate to compensate for the shortage. There may also be uneasiness about the unorthodoxy, in Soviet eyes, of this revolution.



United Press International

Khomeini partisans man a roadblock in Tehran yesterday to meet any attacks by loyalist troops.

Iran Takeover Completed; Khomeini Installs Premier

(Continued from Page 1)

air force is still well organized." He said the new Iranian government was equipped, due largely to U.S. assistance, with the second-best air force in the world.]

Anti-Americanism

The takeover touched off a new wave of anti-Americanism, with young revolutionaries taking dozens of U.S. citizens into custody.

A U.S. Embassy official estimated at least 50 Americans were picked up by the urban guerrillas as they consolidated their hold on the capital.

Many were released after being taken to the headquarters of the ayatollah. The embassy official said they were "released after the ayatollah's aides described the incidents as mistakes and apologized."

Several other foreigners were also picked up but the campaign appeared aimed at U.S. nationals. There were no reports of injuries during the roundups.

Gun-toting teen-agers questioned any foreigner moving on the streets of the capital, asking, "Are you an American?" Those who said they were not were released immediately.

Agency Ransacked

Gunmen also captured the international communications agency of the U.S. Embassy and systematically ransacked it. Earlier, followers of Ayatollah Khomeini had seized and looted the former headquarters of the U.S. miltiary advisory mission. Both buildings were unoccupied.

Regular evacuation flights by U.S. Air Force C-141 aircraft were again suspended today after rebel forces closed Mehrabad International Airport.

The airport, guarded by less than a dozen armed marshals of Khomeini's forces, was completely deserted. There was no indication of when it would reopen.

Elated young followers of Ayatollah Khomeini surged wildly through the streets of the capital, firing into the air, despite appeals by Mr. Bazargan for calm. They took over the Hilton Hotel and the Intercontinental Hotel, headquarters of most of the the foreign correspondents covering the uprising.

Other Khomeini followers took over Tehran University.

Mr. Bazargan, designated by the ayatollah as his premier on the religious leader's return from 15 years of exile, appointed Maj. Gen. Mohammed Vali Qarni as the new military chief of staff.

The new Islamic government leader also named the chief Khomeini spokesman, Ibrahim Yazdi, as his assistant for revolutionary affairs.

Mr. Bazargan's dismissal of Gen. Qarabaghi followed the surrender of surviving pockets of the Imperial Guard, the bloodless takeover of the Niyavaran palace and the takeover of Tehran by tens of thousands of armed Khomeini partisans.

At the Niyavaran palace, which the shah vacated Jan. 16 when he went into exile, troops surrendered all of their weapons, including tanks. Several of them broke into tears. They were given civilian clothes and told to go away. The revolutionaries then put pictures of Ayatollah Khomeini on the front gates of the palace.

Guards Surrender

Several Moslem mullahs armed with rifles immediately took charge of the palace in the name of the police and locked it up. The only reported damage during the takeover was to a photograph that fell from a wall, shattering the glass.

Earlier today, crack units of the Imperial Guard surrendered to pro-Khomeini forces after a bloody battle around the U.S. military advisory center in northern Tehran.

Later, the building was systematically pilfered and all portraits of President Carter were torn down or smashed. Only a few looters were going through the building, some of them women and children.

Two revolutionary guards stood with guns at the doorway, idly watching the looters carting off typewriters, projectors, tires and copying-machine paper. No substantial damage to the building was visible from the outside.

A communique from Ayatollah Khomeini's headquarters ordered all weapons, most of which were taken from arms depots yesterday, to be surrendered to military and police bases around Tehran.

Ayatollah Khomeini's forces also closed all border checkpoints and warned security guards to "watch against known corrupt elements from fleeing the country with money and valuables."

U.S. Accepts Iran's Islamic Government

(Continued from Page 1)

and the new Iranian authorities under Ayatollah Khomeini. The embassy put out a statement saying it had never asked for Turkish permission to send in Marines but had only requested the go-ahead for six helicopters.]

The president said today the United States hopes "that the differences that have divided the people of Iran for so many months can now be ended."

The U.S. goals of the past few months remain, Mr. Carter said in his televised news conference. They are: "To ensure the safety of Americans, to minimize bloodshed and violence, to ensure that Iran is militarily capable of protecting her independence and her territorial integrity, to prevent interference or intervention in the internal affairs of Iran by any outside power, and to honor the will of the Iranian people."

The president was asked whether he felt it was a "mistake for you to embrace the Bakhtiar government." He replied that it is "not the policy of our government" to mix into another nation's internal affairs "and try to determine who should be their leaders.

"We will attempt to work closely with the existing government but we have never tried to decide or to determine for the Iranian people or any other people on earth who their leaders ought to be or what form of government they should have, since I've been in office."

The moves for the protection of U.S. citizens were requested by Ambassador William Sullivan, whose recall from Tehran now becomes a strong possibility because of his close identification with U.S. support for Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and the Bakhtiar government over the past year of crisis and upheaval.

After the shah's departure on Jan. 16, U.S. policy focused on two points — the unity of the armed forces as the nation's only bulwark against anarchy and civil war, and Mr. Bakhtiar's role as a constitutional stand-in for the shah.

General's Mission

The administration dispatched Gen. Robert Huyser, deputy commander of NATO, to Iran in late December to urge the military to remain united and loyal to the constitution (and thus to Mr. Bakhtiar), and not to attempt a coup.

Senior U.S. officials portrayed Mr. Bakhtiar as the necessary symbol of continuity to reassure the military leaders who had been totally loyal to the shah. Mr. Bakhtiar's participation in or blessing for a new coalition government was needed to keep the military from splitting apart, officials said.

Ayatollah Khomeini's dramatic return to Tehran on Feb. 1 rapidly transformed that equation and the U.S. role in efforts to bring about an orderly transition. Yesterday's events suggested that U.S. policy never caught up with the change Khomeini's return brought.

Almost immediately, the Iran military leadership opened indirect negotiations with Ayatollah Khomeini, according to still sketchy reports. There were direct military contacts with Ayatollah Khomeini's choice as "revolutionary premier," Mr. Bazargan.

In both instances, the talks were held without Mr. Bakhtiar and without U.S. diplomatic representatives, who had helped set up talks involving the forces of Ayatollah Khomeini, Mr. Bakhtiar, the army and the National Front political opposition. U.S. diplomats reportedly sat in on some of those talks.

This development significantly reduced the already shrinking U.S. influence, administration sources feel, and opened the way for a separate deal that would exclude Mr. Bakhtiar.

Leftist Groups a Problem For Khomeini's Coalition

(Continued from Page 1)

receive their orders from beyond Islamic frontiers."

This stricture poses considerable problems for the Tudeh (Masses) Party, which since its foundation in 1942 has been a faithful instrument of Soviet policies in Iran, particularly in its collaboration with two short-lived puppet republics established by Russian troops, who seized Iranian Azerbaijan in 1945.

Tactical Error

When late last year, Ayatollah Khomeini surfaced as the prime champion of the uprising against the shah, the Tudeh's East Berlin-based leadership made the tactical error of not aligning itself with the exiled Shiite divine. A quick switch at the top of the Tudeh last month resolved that blunder, and Noureddin Kianiouri, the new, 63-year-old party first secretary quickly proclaimed that the ayatollah "for the last 20 years has fought the shah and imperialism in all its forms."

Mr. Kianiouri has since urged that the Iranian people arm themselves — something that has already happened in the capital — to confront "the dark forces of reaction." Since the Tudeh's strength inside Iran is a matter of some debate, it is equally uncertain how many Iranian Communists now have arms.

Banned in 1949 after an attempt on the shah's life, the Tudeh cells were decimated by SAVAK, the secret police, in the mid-1960s, but the monarch's departure from the country a month ago has presumably permitted a number of Iranian Communists to return from long exiles.

Last week, a representative of the ayatollah on the committee of striking oil workers resigned in protest over the role of what he called "leftist and non-Islamic elements" in Ahwaz, the heartland of Iran's rich petroleum wealth. It took Mehdi Bazargan, later named premier of the ayatollah's "provisional government." 16 days to persuade the defiant oil workers to raise production to 700,000 barrels a day — just enough to meet domestic needs.

Outside Training

The shah's suppression of his leftist opposition persuaded a number of Marxist-minded intellectuals to resort to guerrilla warfare, and, after receiving outside training from the Palestine Liberation Organization, they staged an abortive uprising on Feb. 8, 1970, in the mountainous village of Siahkal near the Caspian Sea.

The ninth anniversary of this action has coincided with a genuine insurrection, and Saturday and yesterday, well-trained fedayeen guerrillas were widely reported to have played key roles in seizing police stations and other public buildings.

Another, less structured, Islamic-minded guerrilla group, the Mujaheddin Khalq, also figured prominently in the fighting.

Along with a number of leftist factions, including a newly baptized Communist Party of Iran, these groups have already demonstrated that they want to quicken the pace of revolutionary ferment. Several days ago, fedayeen spokesmen, who had set up a booth inside Tehran University, were saying openly that they considered Mr. Bazargan's provisional government "only a first step."

Peking Is Said Ready to Cancel Soviet Treaty

TOKYO, Feb. 12 (UPI) — China will soon announce its decision to abolish its friendship and mutual assistance treaty with the Soviet Union, a dispatch from Peking reported today.

Kyodo News Service said that the official announcement is to be made by April 10.

The 30-year pact went into effect April 11, 1950.

Since the pact was signed the two countries have become rivals in global strategy, leaving little possibility of reconciliation in the foreseeable future.

Communist China owed much of its early development to Soviet aid, particularly in nuclear armament. The Russians halted scientific and technological aid to China when their relations cooled.

Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping has declared that the treaty became virtually nonexistent long ago, according to Kyodo.

Palestinian Accusers Said to Lie

Israelis Use Tapes to Back Denial of Torture Charge

RAMALLAH, Israeli-Occupied West Bank, Feb. 12 (AP) — Three Palestinian Arabs who claimed their murder confessions were extracted by torture were shown on videotape in an Israeli military court yesterday re-enacting the slayings and signing their statements willingly.

The three were the alleged triggermen in a group of eight defendants charged with conspiring to kill four fellow Palestinian Arabs for collaborating with Israel's occupation forces on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

The tapes — amateurishly shot but dramatic in content — were intended to support Israel's contention that Palestinians are lying when they claim that they are tortured as a matter of routine by Israeli interrogators.

Each of the three 10-minute tapes showed one of the defendants at a table with an Israeli interrogator who told him that he did not have to go through with the re-enactment and confession unless he wanted to. Each defendant was taken to the scene of a slaying for the re-enactment, then was driven back to the interrogation center to sign a confession while on camera.

Asks for Mercy

"I ask for mercy from the government if we did anything wrong," Abdel Dar Ayad, 21, said in his videotaped statement. "I'm sorry for it. I followed orders. The command said to kill, and we killed."

In the tape, Mr. Dar Ayad was shown being given an unloaded pistol at the scene of the killing of Hamdi el-Khadi, an education official for the West Bank military government who was shot Dec. 26, 1977. He pointed it at a man seated in a car and said, "That's the way I shot, and how I ran off."

In another tape, Akram Fateh Hamed, 23, was shown at the doorway of a store run by Ramallah businessman Abdul-nir Khalil Janho, who was killed Feb. 8, 1978. The defendant pointed a pistol and imitated the sound of gunshots.

A third defendant, Abdel Odeh Hamad, 20, was shown going through a similar sequence. Af signing his statement, he said, ". I said was correct."

The defendants watched with l tle sign of emotion as the tap were screened in a small courtroo with about 20 relatives of the d fendants present.

Two hours earlier, the thr judge military court had read sta ments in which the three Palesti ans claimed they had confess only after being beaten, doused u der freezing showers and made stay awake on their feet for days.

The judges did not immediat rule on the conflicting statemen and videotape evidence, but it rare for military courts here throw out confessions on the ba of torture claims.

The defendants appeared healt in the videotapes, which were sh last September, soon after th were arrested.

Fabrication Denied

A defense attorney, Le Tsemel, cross-examining the poli man who made the videotap asked if it was possible to fabric such tapes. "It's possible, but don't do it," the policeman replie

Earlier in the day, sentences three to seven years were impos on three of the eight defendants those who played lesser roles in alleged murder conspiracy. T prosecution charged that the ei were organized by the Popu Front for the Liberation of Pal tine to kill nine West Bank r dents regarded as collaborat with the Israelis. The defendants legedly killed four of those on fist and made attempts on the li of three others.

The case is regarded as one the most important in the W Bank in recent years, for many raelis believe that the killings Mr. Janho and Mr. el-Kh sparked a fearful mood amo West Bank Arabs who might oth wise have given public support Israeli-Egyptian peace moves.

Israeli bulldozers already h destroyed the home of one of five defendants, and long pris sentences are expected for th convicted.

Begin Sees Cuban Troops Threatening Saudi Arabia

By Paul Hofmann

JERUSALEM, Feb. 12 (NYT) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel warned today that Cuban troops may enter Southern Yemen and endanger Saudi Arabia.

The prime minister was addressing a delegation from the European Union of Christian Democrats. The group, on a visit to Israel, was headed by former Defense Minister Kai-Uwe von Hassel of West Germany.

Mr. Begin told the Christian Democrats from seven European countries that "the Cubans are already in Libya." He did not elaborate.

It was thought that Mr. Begin's remarks were based on information supplied by the Israeli intelligence services, and that they reflected the worries of Israel's political and military leadership about possible further Middle East upheavals in the wake of the Iranian revolution.

Talks With Brown

The prime minister is expected to raise the possibility of a Cuban threat to the region during talks with U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who is due to arrive in Israel tomorrow.

Israelis familiar with the thinking of the government and the armed forces say the prevailing view is that the Soviet Union will step up pressure and subversion by means of surrogate forces, though not directly intervening in Iran or any other Middle Eastern country in the near future.

Cuban military personnel and civilian advisers and the Palestine Liberation Organization are being named here as the principal tools of Soviet interference by proxy in the Middle East.

The substantial Cuban presence in Ethiopia — where there are thousands of Cuban soldiers alongside Soviet advisers, according to Israeli information — may spill over into Southern Yemen, it is thought here. The Southern Yemen regime is Moscow-oriented and has granted base facilities to the Soviet Navy.

Concern Over Iran

As for the Palestinian guerrilla movement, Israel has long denounced Soviet influence on the PLO and is observing with concern what seems to be growing support for the PLO in Iran from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and his followers.

Reports that the offices of the Israeli trade delegation in Tehran are to be turned over to PLO representatives there are regarded here as symptomatic.

Anti-shah demonstrators in Tehran have devastated the offices of the Israeli trade delegation and of the Israeli airline, El Al, in t last few days. The last El Al flig left Tehran yesterday morning, a it is thought that air service b tween Israel and Iran will not resumed soon.

Mr. Begin alluded to the evac in Iran in an address to Unit Jewish Appeal representatives fro South Africa last night.

"There is turmoil all around and sometimes one has the impr sion that the Dark Ages ha returned," he said. Mr. Begin pressed the hope that the latest velopments "will make the f world better understand Israe role as a stable bulwark of freed and democracy."

U.S. Policy On Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

est hopes and dreams and greatest commitment," Mr. Ca said.

On the subject of Taiwan, Carter was asked about his st ment to a group of editors week that the United States "wo certainly be deeply concerned China were to attack Taiwan, that there was nothing to pre the United States going to wa protect Taiwan in that event.

Today, he replied: "I have no tention of going to war [o Taiwan]. The relationship we h with Taiwan is one based on m al interest and I wanted to p out that no future decision myself or my successor is prev ed, but our country is one that lieves in peace and I have no ant pation that there will be any quirement for war in the west Pacific."

The president also was as about "confusion" stemming fr his statement Jan. 17 that the U ed States, in pursuing normal tion talks with China, had soug Peking commitment for peac solution of the problem of reu ing Taiwan with China. It was ported subsequently that U negotiators had not specific asked for such a commitment.

Mr. Carter replied that "we p sued the goal of getting a maxim commitment possible from Ch about the peaceful resolution their differences with Taiwan s cessfully. We did get the maxim in my opinion, that was possible.

He reiterated his view that could not accept congressional tion declaring U.S. support Taiwan "that would contradict commitments that we have made the government of China on wh is predicated our new normal r tionships and I think that any r lution or amendment that would as far or further with the defe commitments to Taiwan would unacceptable."

Strike at Spanish Bank

MADRID, Feb. 12 (Reuters) — Spanish bank employees today gan a three-day strike to back mands for a 16-percent p increase. Union officials said most of the country's 70,000 ba employees backed the stoppage. third this month.

No Group Was Immune to Power of Iran Crusade

Commentary

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Feb. 12 (NYT) — The end of the old order in Iran came with incredible swiftness: only 13 months after the first tentative uprisings in the holy cities of Qom and Mashad, less than a month after the flight of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, scarcely 10 days after the triumphant return of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini from exile in France.

It came because, in the final analysis, no significant element of Iranian society — not the villagers, not the bureaucrats, not the merchants, not even the armed forces — was immune to the almost messianic power of the ayatollah's Islamic nationalist crusade. He broke the discipline of most of the soldiers and many of their officers, who ultimately refused to kill and be killed for abstractions called "constitutionalism" and "legitimacy."

"Revolutions are not made," said Wendell Phillips, the great abolitionist orator. "They come. A revolution is as natural a growth as an oak. It comes out of the past. Its foundations are laid back in history."

So it was in Iran. So pervasive was the hatred of the shah among the masses, so strong were the resentments generated by his attempt to turn the country into a modern, industrialized, semi-European state, that he was able to hold power only through repression. When he finally eased his iron grip, it was already too late for gradualism to stand a chance. In retrospect, it is clear that Ayatollah Khomeini won the day the monarch flew into exile.

Atavism

The Western veneer cracked everywhere as Iran reverted atavistically to its past, to what it always had been beneath the overlay of expressways and high-rise office buildings and tanks and helicopters — a deeply religious nation, profoundly suspicious of outsiders and passionately devoted to Oriental political intrigue.

Shahpur Bakhtiar — a brave and honest man who fought Franco in Spain, the Nazis in France and the shah at home — simply was swept away by the torrent of revolution. Except for the extremists, few Iranians considered him evil; they considered him and his continental, social-democratic ideals irrelevant to the "new" Iran.

At a news conference two weeks ago, he denied with a wry smile that he was this country's Kerenski, but that is what he was.

What remains to be seen is whether Mr. Bakhtiar will be replaced by a regime as harsh as that which replaced Kerenski. That is what the former premier feared; he spent his last days in office warning that military dictatorship under the shah must not be replaced by theocratic dictatorship under Ayatollah Khomeini.

Key Figure

For those who hope for a relatively democratic if intensely Islamic government in Iran, the key figure is Mehdi Bazargan, the de-facto premier. Trained in France, as was his predecessor, he has sought throughout a long political career to reconcile the Koran with liberty and justice, and his is thought to be the most moderate voice in the inner circle of the ayatollah's entourage.

His first task will be to restore order. Late last night, some units of the elite Imperial Guards — the unit that staged a saber-rattling show of loyalty to the shah for foreign journalists last month — were reported still holding out. With huge numbers of weapons in the hands of Ayatollah Khomeini's supporters, further spasms of violence in the next few days appeared probable.

But the action of the armed-forces commanders in pulling the troops back to their barracks appeared to have averted the possibility of protracted, full-scale civil war. The commander of the Imperial Guards was said to have endorsed the decision. And the Islamic leadership appealed to its followers to break off their attacks on army barracks and other military installations.

In the past, the ayatollah's orders have been disseminated rapidly and followed to the letter. But some analysts fear that in their appetite for power, some of the elements in the coalition assembled by the ayatollah may now begin to squabble. If so, a period of instability or even violence cannot be ruled out.

Implications

Even if the transition is relatively smooth, the triumph of the ayatollah has decided implications for the United States and its allies. Every pronouncement to date by the elderly Moslem sage has suggested that he intends to follow a nonaligned foreign policy, which would deprive the West of an important strategic bastion along the southern flank of the Soviet Union and along the northern shore of the Gulf.

Nor is there any short-term propsect of a return to Iranian petroleum output of 6 million barrels a day. So far, the pinch caused by the disruption of Iranian production has not been severe, because of increased output by several other Middle Eastern nations. But those nations have made it clear that they will revert to normal production soon, and Ayatollah Khomeini has made it clear that Iranian oil output, when it resumes, will be allowed to reach only about one-half of the prerevolutionary maximums.

For the United States itself, the outlook is cloudy. Because Washington supported Mr. Bakhtiar right to the end, not only privately but in repeated official statements, and because the United States was so completely identified with the shah, many of the leaders of the Iranian uprising are bitterly anti-American.

Help Needed

U.S. military advisers almost certainly will have to be withdrawn. Further curtailments of contracts for U.S. military equipment seem inevitable. And those U.S. corporations that are permitted to operate at all will probably find the business climate of Tehran far less hospitable than it was in the days of the shah.

But neither Mr. Bazargan nor Ayatollah Khomeini wants to turn Iran back toward a feudal economy. Within the context of an Islamic republic, and at a measured pace, they intend to create a modern state. To do so, they will need outside economic and technological help, and if they are as determined as they say they are to stay out of the Communist orbit, a considerable amount of that help will have to come from the United States and Western Europe.

Mr. Bazargan and the associates he has chosen face a prodigious job of rebuilding. They know it is much harder to restart a shattered economy than to close one down. Ayatollah Khomeini did not have to compromise on his long road to victory, but he will have to compromise in the months ahead, like any political figure who faces the day-to-day problems of practical leadership.

In any event, neither the ayatollah nor Mr. Bazargan is likely to remain for an extended period at the front of the Iranian stage. The ayatollah is 78; the new premier also is in his 70s. Younger men are eager for major roles, and both of the old men have always seen themselves as creators, not stewards, of an Islamic republic.

U.S.-Turk Military Talks Include Cooperation, Aid

ANKARA (WP) — U.S. and Turkish officials negotiating a new five-year defense cooperation agreement say that for the continued U.S. military presence to be acceptable to the Turkish people, the new agreement should be as broad as possible.

The idea is that the Turks should not feel that they are treated as purely a military object to blunt a Soviet attack or serve as a place for U.S. intelligence-gathering operations against the Russians, but as full-fledged partners of the West.

Thus, aside from the fundamental agreement, four supplementary parts are being worked on that emphasize economic cooperation as well as U.S. aid in developing the Turkish defense industry, help in modernizing Turkey's large but ill-equipped army and the status of U.S installations in the country.

In October, after the Congress lifted an almost four-year arms embargo against Turkey, Premier Bulent Ecevit allowed the 26 U.S. installations here to resume operation on a one-year interim basis. Negotiators hope to reach agreement by spring, but the talks could be difficult because Turkey is in serious economic trouble and political disarray.

Thus far, senior U.S. sources say that Ankara has made no specific demands on Washington, although it is clear that co-production of new arms is important if the Turks are to build up their own industry.

Officials point out that even if defense co-production arrangements are worked out, it may be hard to induce U.S. firms to set up here, since the Turkish attitude toward foreign companies has been cool in the past.

The question of modernization of the Turkish Army is touchy in a country where the army is a major domestic force. Some feel that Turkey has an army bigger than it can afford and that it should buy patrol boats instead of destroyers and seek anti-tank weapons rather than tanks.

These are sensitive suggestions here, easily interpreted by some Turks as Western efforts to make them more dependent on the West and less able to handle their own security.

The Carter administration has proposed $300 million in military and economic aid for Turkey next year, an increase of about $75 million over the current year. The Turks wanted at least $400 million, some of it in grants. The United States has moved away from grant aid in the military field, however.

U.S. officials have stressed that aside from the aid package, which must be approved by Congress, the U.S. military payroll in Turkey for about 6,000 persons adds several million dollars to the economy each year.

— MICHAEL GETLER.

Fatal Road Accidents Down 7.4% in France

PARIS, Feb. 12 (Reuters) — A crackdown on drunken driving in France, including random breath tests and stiffer penalties, last year helped to cut the number of road deaths by 7.4 per cent to 12,137, the government reported today.

The improvement took place almost entirely in the second half of the year, when new laws on drunken driving came into force, the government said.

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Says Situation 'Could Get Worse

President Again Bids U.S. Conserve Oil

By Robert C. Sinet

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (IHT) – President Carter today renewed his plea that all U.S. citizens conserve oil.

In a nationally televised press conference, Mr. Carter said that because of the high level of oil stocks at the beginning of the winter, the curtailment of shipments from Iran has presented "no immediate danger."

But he warned that these stocks continue to decline, and added that only a "prudent public response, early and on a broadscale basis" — including "compliance with the 55 mph speed limit, lower thermostat settings, limits on unnecessary driving and shifting to car pools and public transportation" — would "make sure that any interruption in our economic system will be minimal."

Responding to questions, Mr. Carter conceded that while "the situation is not crucial now . . . it certainly could get worse."

He explained that if the Iranian oil stoppage resulted in a worldwide shortage, to the extent that U.S. commitments to share oil with other nations were affected, it could push the U.S. oil shortfall from 2½ to more than 4 percent. In addition, he told reporters, if Iranian production is not restored in the next few months, the shortfall could go as high as 7 perecent, "under which circumstances we would have to take more strenuous action."

Many administration officials, notably Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, have ruled out any return by Iran to full production this year, and have predicted privately that the nation will probably be forced to return to such mandatory conservation measures as Sunday gas station closings, oil allocations and possibly gasoline rationing.

Publicly, and in response to a wide variety of economic and political pressures, these officials have taken a more optimistic tone. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal reportedly has urged the president and Mr. Schlesinger to avoid excessively pessimistic statements on the oil situation to minimize pressure on the already weakening dollar.

Last week, both the dollar and the stock market showed large declines, and gold prices reached new highs after Mr. Schlesinger compared the Iranian oil stoppage to the 1973 Arab oil embargo.

Beyond the mention of the possibility of "more strenuous action," Mr. Carter did not outline what steps he might take if voluntary conservation did not work. He said he felt that "the first step is to implement fully the legislation we now have on the books."

He outlined administration energy policy as based on "patriotism" — a call for the U.S. citizenry "join together to enhance the economic well-being of the nation," for economic restraints caused by the rising price of energy and for mandatory constraints requiring industries to switch from oil to other energy sources and ordering the production of more efficient automobiles.

"There has to be built into the American consciousness," he declared, "a realization that we can accommodate these potential shortages in oil production on a worldwide basis if we carry out a shifting from oil to coal or natural gas, in some cases, or solar or other sources, and if we restrain our wastefulness in the consumption of oil as much as possible."

Eve of Mexican Trip

On the eve of a visit to Mexico, the president expressed the United States' continuing interest in buying oil and natural gas from its southern neighbor, whose recently discovered oil reserves rival those of Saudi Arabia and could provide the answer to foreseeable U.S. energy needs.

However, U.S.-Mexican relations have not been all that warm for a number of years; most recently, Mexico has been angered by U.S. actions aimed at stemming the flow of illegal Mexican immigrants into the country.

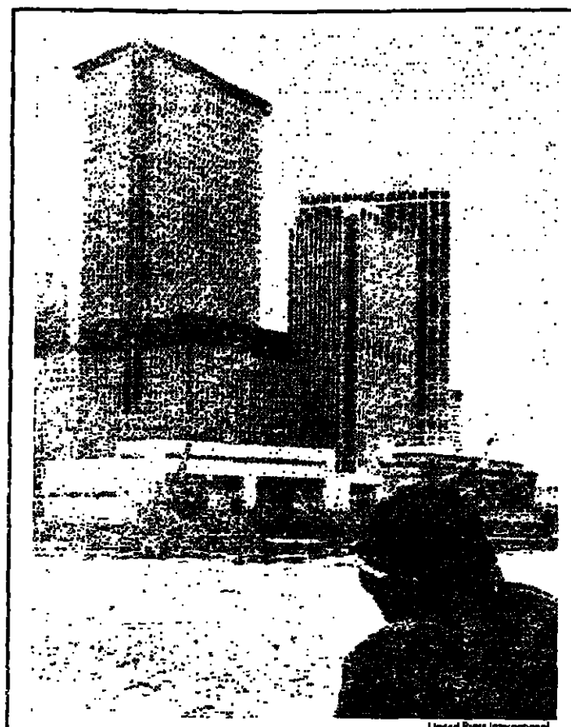
Answering a query, Mr. Carter said that one of the reasons for his trip to Mexico was "to explore the possibilities for resolving these acknowledged differences between our people and theirs."

He told reporters that the United States was not looking for special privileges or anything that would be "damaging to the well-being of the Mexican people." He added that the U.S. would negotiate in good faith and would pay a "fair price" for Mexican oil and natural gas.

However, "fair price" has become a euphemism marking a serious snag that has developed in the energy negotiations. The Mexican "fair price" for natural gas is equivalent to that of liquefied natural gas delivered to U.S. ports, while the United States insists that a "fair price" should be tied to far lower domestic production prices.

On other subjects raised during the conference, Mr. Carter:

- Said that despite the recent jump in wholesale prices, his voluntary guideline program was working; he urged Congress to reject the demands of special-interest groups and to hold the line on federal spending.
- Insisted that he was not going back on his promise to aid cities beset by heavy welfare costs. He said that he would resubmit legislation in that area that died in Congress last year.
- Said that any future budget surpluses would be used in part to pay off some of the national debt.



United Press International

COLD, COLD TOWN — Weekend temperatures in New York sank to a winter-low 7 degrees (minus 14 C); here a Staten Island Ferry rider ponders part of the Manhattan skyline from New York Harbor, frosted with ice chunks.

Mexico City Misery Rises As Growth Goes Unabated

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY (NYT) — Only by flying into Mexico City at night, when the smog has cleared and a bed of lights spreads in all directions below, does the visitor have any sense of the monstrous size of the Mexican capital. But only in the daytime, when visibility shrinks to a few blocks, can the visitor learn the true meaning of air pollution.

Mexico City is, with New York and Tokyo, one of the world's three largest cities. It is already the world's largest poor city, combining the disadvantages of industrialization and underdevelopment and providing a grim warning to capitals in other developing nations whose growth outstrips planning.

When President Carter visits Mexico this week, he will spend most of his time in the capital, but there he can see all the social, economic and demographic difficulties that afflict the country as a whole.

Around the Paseo de la Reforma, where most of the tourist hotels are situated, the capital retains the charm of a provincial Mediterranean city. But while the center has changed little over two decades, the city has more than tripled in size. In 1950, the metropolitan area had a population of 3.1 million. Today it has 13 million, and if current trends are maintained, the figure will be 35 to 40 million by the turn of the century.

Urban Influx

Already 4 million persons live in huts without drinking water, schools or drainage. Still, conditions are not bad enough to discourage migration from the countryside, and it seems certain that the chronically depressed state of the farm areas, where 4 million peasants are still without land despite the promises of the 1910 revolution, will accelerate movement to the cities. While the country's annual population growth rate is 3.2 percent, the rural growth rate is only 1.9 percent, compared to 5 percent for the cities.

Migrants are attracted to Mexico City, Monterrey and Guadalajara by jobs, not only in industry but in commerce and in services for the middle class. Illiterate men can work on building sites and women can find jobs as maids. Food and health care are more readily available than in the countryside, and even in the worst slums, migrants insist that they are better off than they were in their home villages.

An average of 1,000 people arriving daily leads to the constant spawning of new slums, poignantly known as "lost cities." They crawl up the surrounding hills, invade dried-up parts of Lake Texcoco, or squeeze into ravines between wealthy residential areas.

Many of the poor spend four hours a day traveling to and from jobs in unsafe buses. The modern subway still serves only a small part of the city. The sheer discomfort of public transportation leads most middle-class Mexicans to drive to work, creating a vicious circle of traffic jams.

Only 15 percent of the 3,000-or-so large factories have taken pollution-control measures in compliance with the law, while 95 percent of vehicles still use leaded gasoline.

The accident of geography aggravates air pollution; 7,400 feet above sea level and surrounded by mountains, the capital suffers both the photochemical reaction of Los Angeles and the thermal inversion of New York.

But at the heart of the urban crisis is the simple fact of too many people. The administration of President Jose Lopez Portillo has given new impetus to an official family-planning program aimed at reducing the annual population growth rate from 3.2 percent to 2.5 percent by 1982 and to 1 percent by the year 2000.

So far, the program has made progress in urban areas, but the rural population continues to average five or six children per couple. Even if the program succeeds, Mexico's population will grow from 65 million today to 104 million by 2000. If it fails, the population will exceed 130 million by then.

In Final Statement at Puebla

Latin Bishops Expected to Keep to Center

By George Vecsey

PUEBLA, Mexico, Feb. 12 (NYT) — The Latin American Bishops' Conference will take a centrist position that will encompass, although not encourage, almost all current political thoughts and actions by clergymen, advance documents obtained here indicate.

When the bishops issue their final statement, it appears they will endorse political activities by clergymen for the good of their people, but will urge all clergymen to stay away from political parties or ideologies.

The documents also indicate that the bishops' final statement will stress spiritual evangelism as the basic step toward "liberation," but will show a strong preoccupation with the themes and language of the controversial "liberation theology." This is the scripture-based activist theology that has spread in Latin America since the last Bishops' Conference at Medellin, Colombia, in 1968.

Pope's Speech

"The object and the finality of the social teachings of the church is always the promotion and integral liberation of the human being, and his earthly and transcendent dimensions, in order to build a more just and fraternal society," said a key paragraph in one report.

The 218 bishops have been meeting here since Jan. 28, when Pope John Paul II addressed them in a speech that was interpreted by some as warning clerics to stay out of politics. Most activist bishops here, however, have insisted that the pope was merely cautioning them not to become involved with parties or ideologies. The two reports indicate most bishops agree with this interpretation.

The work of this conference is considered by the bishops to be vital, since it will set a tone for 325 million Roman Catholic clergymen and lay persons on this continent for the rest of this century.

In many countries, Roman Catholic activists are leading the social education of the people and spurring protests against physical, economic and legal injustices. Some bishops feel the church cannot become involved in public activities; others feel the church must get involved. These conflicting views have been drawn together in apparently friendly, secret meetings at the Palafox Seminary here during the last two weeks.

The bishops and several hundred non-voting advisers have been divided into 21 commissions on various topics, and each commission has presented three drafts of its report to the conference. Sources within the conference said few major changes were likely to be made when the final document is discussed in full session.

The document is expected to be less "prophetic" than the documents that emerged from Medellin, regarded as a milestone in church activity in Latin America. The Medellin meeting, a much smaller gathering, attracted little world attention, and many bishops feel that the spirit of Medellin encouraged too many activities by the clergy.

One of the documents obtained was the Sixth Commission on Evangelism and Human Promotion, which is equated with "liberation." The second draft uses the word "liberation" 27 times and uses other forms of the word 19 times in 11 pages.

Throughout the report, the view seems to shift back and forth from mankind's early condition to the saving of mankind's soul.

The Sixth Commission denounces terrorism and class struggle. It also denounces riches and inequality, urging Christians to "liberate our people from the idol of power toward a social dependency on justice and liberty."

The other report is from the Eighth Commission on Evangelism, Ideologies and Politics, which draws heavily on messages from Pope John Paul II and previous popes to justify public activity by the clergy.

"Christianity must evangelize the totality of existence including the political," is a sentence underlined by the commission.

The Eighth Commission rejects Marxism because of its doctrine of class struggle, but it also calls capitalism "the idolatry of riches in its individual form."

It also calls undesirable the concept of "national security," often used by Latin American leaders to "impose a guardianship on the people by an aristocracy of political or military powers," the report says.

The report mentions many political parties that sprang from ideologies and says they "do not satisfy the legitimate aspirations of Latin Americans."

Unless greatly modified in the final session or rejected by the pope, who will not see the provisional document until copies are made public, the final report will enable most clergymen to continue in their present activities, according to several clergymen here. Archbishop Marcos McGrath of Panama said the final document will refrain from mentioning specific countries or giving specific recommendations for social change.

2 U.S. Newsmen Slain in Guyana Awarded Prizes

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP) — Reporter Don Harris and cameraman Bob Brown of NBC News, who were killed by Peoples Temple cultists in Guyana, were among the winners of George Polk Awards in Journalism announced yesterday by Long Island University.

Other Polk awards included:

Foreign reporting — John F. Burns, John Darnton and Michael T. Kaufman of The New York Times for Africa coverage.

National reporting — Ronald Kessler of The Washington Post for articles on corruption in the General Services Administration.

News photography — Eddie Adams of the Associated Press for coverage of the civil war in Rhodesia.

Commentary — Russell Baker of The New York Times.

Gold Theft at Paris Firm

PARIS, Feb. 12 (AP) — Burglars stole 220 pounds of gold and several pounds of platinum, silver and gems during the weekend from a Paris firm supplying metals to industry, police said today.

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Program Finds Absent Fathers

U.S. Collects $1 Billion In Unpaid Child Support

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP) – The federal government collected more than $1 billion in child-support payments in fiscal year 1978 from fathers who had stopped paying, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has reported.

The program was set up to track down fathers who have avoided child support and make them pay. In fiscal 1978, more than $1 billion was collected by HEW and local agencies under the program at an administrative cost of $320 million, HEW reported.

The program was set up under legislation sponsored by the Senate Finance Committee chairman, Sen. Russell Long, D-La., in 1975.

Program services are available both to parents of children on welfare and to non-welfare families that seek state help in finding absent parents and enforcing financial responsibility.

HEW Secretary Joseph Califano said that state and local governments saved $187 million in welfare costs last year because of the program, and 29 states reported they are able to take 19,000 families off the welfare rolls.

The program operates through an elaborate system of information exchanges, under which local governments can seek HEW aid in locating a father through job and tax records, establishing paternity through blood tests and other methods, and getting legal orders to make the parent pay.

Since the program began in August, 1975, $2.6 billion in support payments has been collected at a cost of $787 million, but fiscal 1978 was the first year in which collections reached $1 billion.

The states leading in collections were Michigan, $212 million; Pennsylvania, $165 million; and California, $148 million.

When the program was proposed by Sen. Long, some welfare experts argued that the fathers in question had little money to pay child support and that collections would be low. But program officers have found that in many cases the absent father of a welfare child has a substantial income.

When the state is seeking a payment on behalf of a welfare mother, she is required to help identify and locate the father, or face possible loss of welfare benefits.

FBI Documents Portray Scheme to Smear Seberg

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS, Feb. 12 (IHT) — Photocopies of three FBI memoranda support charges made last week by American actress Jean Seberg that she was the object of an FBI plot in 1970 because of her association with the Black Panther Party.

Miss Seberg made the charges in an interview given at the home of a friend near here. The interview appeared on Feb. 8 in the International Herald Tribune, which has since obtained the documents.

A photocopy of a memorandum from the Los Angeles field office of the FBI to headquarters dated April 27, 1970, shows the office requesting permission "to publicize the pregnancy of Jean Seberg, well-known movie actress, by Raymond Hewitt, Black Panther Party (BPP) minister of information, by advising Hollywood 'Gossip Columnists' in the Los Angeles area. . ."

"It is felt," wrote the unidentified agent, "that the possible publication of Seberg's plight could raise her embarrassment and serve to cheapen her image with the general public."

In the interview last week, Miss Seberg said that the father of the child was a Mexican she met on location in Durango in 1969. She lost the baby, she said, after reading a Newsweek Magazine item which said that the prospective father was a Black Panther. She sued Newsweek in French courts for libel and won $5,000 in damages.

Gossip 'Scoop'

In the April, 1970, memorandum to FBI headquarters, the agent drew up a hypothetical "letter from a fictitious person" to Hollywood columnists proposing the "scoop" on Miss Seberg. "Usual precautions," wrote the agent, "would be taken by the Los Angeles division to preclude identification of the Bureau as the source of the letter if approval is granted."

On May 6, 1970, in a memo to the Los Angeles office, the FBI approved the plan, but requested a two-month delay. In a note at the end of the memo, it added: "Jean Seberg has been a financial supporter of the BPP and should be neutralized. Her current pregnancy by Hewitt while still married affords an opportunity for such effort. . ."

At the time, Miss Seberg was married to a writer. They divorced in 1970.

She spoke out for the Black Panthers in the late 1960s. She said in the interview that Black Panthers camped at her Beverly Hills home, and she once passed them a gun.

Miss Seberg went back to the United States two years ago on a visit. She says that she will not go back again.

Andreotti Delays Talk Schedule on Italy Government

ROME, Feb. 12 (UPI) — Premier Giulio Andreotti today ordered a two-day delay in negotiations to form a new government in an attempt to draw up proposals designed to win Communist support. His new measures are aimed at reviving Italy's economy and improving police anti-terrorist efforts.

The postponement came after hard-line statements by both Communists and Christian Democrats. Politicians said those statements could derail Mr. Andreotti's efforts to form another minority Christian Democratic government and to bring on early parliamentary elections.

The Communists have been demanding seats in the next Cabinet, but the ruling Christian Democrats have offered instead to review the former government's programs with the Communists and to revise them where necessary.

Communist parliamentary leader Alessandro Natta said that the Christian Democrats "don't intend to go beyond a retouching operation," which he said was "arrogant." Christian Democratic Vice Secretary Carlo Donat-Cattin said that "any political accord that allows the Communists into the government in full equality and full solidarity with other parties we do not consider possible."

In the last parliamentary elections, in June, 1976, the Christian Democrats won 38.8 percent of the votes, compared to the Communists' 34.4 percent.

French Socialist Party Suffers a Platform Split

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Feb. 12 (IHT) — French Socialists have split over policy and commentators today said that there was little chance of a reconciliation before the party's congress in April.

Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand, twice an unsuccessful presidential candidate, presented a platform yesterday to the party's executive committee designed to end bickering and criticism of his leadership.

After procedural wrangles, his main rival, Michel Rocard, left the meeting along with another top-ranking party official, Pierre Mauroy, who appears to favor changes in the party.

Restates Commitments

Mr. Mitterrand's 41-page document reiterated the Socialists' commitment to nationalization, state planning and a continued joint platform with the Communist Party. Backed by the extreme-leftist CERES wing of the Socialist Party, he had a majority in the executive committee against any major changes in his text.

Mr. Rocard said today that Mr. Mitterrand "did not want a compromise," and he and Mr. Mauroy are expected to submit rival texts of their own for consideration at the party conference in two months.

In the power struggle, Mr. Mitterrand, Mr. Rocard and the CERES all appear determined to make their own appeal to the congress.

Mr. Rocard, 48, is widely regarded as the probable successor to Mr. Mitterrand, 62.

The most popular Socialist leader in opinion polls, Mr. Rocard wants his party to adopt a more positive attitude toward the Common Market and become more flexible on economic issues. His supporters criticize Mr. Mitterrand for maintaining close Socialist links with the Communists, who are blamed by many Socialists for the leftist coalition's electoral defeat last March.

to Cuts Short Trip fter Aide's Death

ELGRADE, Feb. 12 (Reuters) President Tito today returned to goslavia, cutting short by two s his Middle East tour to lead funeral of his closest aide, Ed-d Kardelj.

resident Tito flew in from Jor-after talks with King Hussein the last leg of a two-week tour also took him to Kuwait, Iraq Syria. Mr. Kardelj, 69, died rday. He will be given a state eral tomorrow.

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Iran's Revolution by Numbers

Many people have died during Iran's revolution. More may well do the same. Yet this revolution, although it certainly uses force and the threat of force, is very largely the product of numbers. Its central personality, Ayatollah Khomeini, might have eased tensions and speeded up the return of order his aides now call for had he accepted some form of plebiscite. But in terms of popular masses, including such decisive elements as the bulk of the armed forces, he has in fact assembled his plebiscite — and won.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi accepted that fact when he summoned Shahpour Bakhtiar, long a political opponent, to head the Iranian government. Mr. Bakhtiar accepted it when he allowed Ayatollah Khomeini to return from his exile without preconditions. And the generals accepted it when they declared the army neutral and called their forces back to the barracks. And so Khomeini's Islamic republic is about to govern Iran, without, it would seem, a long and deadly civil war but also without an initial test at the polls which would provide a transition, rather than a revolution.

Just what this republic will be remains to be seen. How far a state which has rushed into the development of modernity can return toward the morality and forms of justice and politics that prevailed in a land dominated by a way of life in which herds roamed the pastures and people tilled their small fields and orchards is hard to visualize now. What the effort will imply for Iranian relations with the outside world is no clearer.

That it will mean less oil from Iran seems certain. That it may well affect the politics of the Gulf and perhaps the whole Middle East is probable. The attack on the Israeli legation was an omen. Since Iran is a strategic central point in an area that is full of uncertainties and has often been a focus for big-power contests, it can only be hoped that the Iranian revolution finds a workable form of government and one which can adapt to the world as it is — which is not necessarily the world that the ayatollah's studies have evoked.

So while it is probably good for Iran that its series of confrontations have thus far avoided outright civil war, there are many serious problems which follow in the wake of the Khomeini progress to power. And these, very clearly, are not problems for the Iranians alone, although their difficulties could be acute.

Dissolving 'Social Contract'

After three years of remarkable success, Britain's "social contract," based on cooperation between a Labor government and the trade unions, is now fast dissolving. The transport and public-service strikes of the past month have wrecked all hope of keeping this year's wage increases down to 5 percent, the government's goal. In the private sector, unionized truck drivers set a target for other unions to equal or exceed when they finally accepted their employers' 20 percent offer. In the public sector, some demands go as high as 40 to 50 percent. And while these claims may verge on fantasy, it is a hard reality that union members are no longer willing to restrain their demands in the name of curbing inflation.

Meanwhile strikes have crippled hospitals, shut down schools and left mountains of garbage on city streets. They have also brought a backlash against the ruling Labor Party. It owed its 1974 victory to the widespread belief that it alone could moderate union demands. Current polls indicate that if a national election were held now, Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party would win in a landslide. A vote must be held by October.

Britain's urgent problem, whichever party rules, is to work out a new mechanism for restraining wage and price inflation. Anti-strike legislation, statutory wage-price controls and now the social contract have all proved inadequate. Continuing failure means continuing industrial decline and falling living standards. It also seems to mean endemic social confrontation and a decline in the civility for which British society has long been admired.

If there is a hope, it is that the leaders of the Labor party and of the unions will decide to collaborate to prevent a parliamentary defeat at the hands of the Conservatives. Now that the opinion polls have shown the full dimensions of the Labor party disaster in the making, it may become possible for union leaders to impose discipline on their restive members before the damage becomes irreparable.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Choices in Nicaragua

President Somoza has outgunned and outmaneuvered his opponents in Nicaragua and seems to have lost interest in negotiations to move to a more democratic society. He intends to hold power by force and risk new explosions in the future. That is the obvious meaning of the failure of Washington's mediation under the sponsorship of the Organization of American States. The Carter administration's further curtailment of U.S. cooperation with Nicaragua is the proper response.

The collapse of negotiations was a serious setback for Nicaragua's moderate democrats. To preserve their hope for a peaceful transition to democratic rule, Washington will have to find ways to persuade Somoza to reconsider and to weigh the risks of tossing moderates to the revolutionaries. The measures announced by the administration last week include suspension of all new economic aid and the withdrawal of a small military assistance group, of all Peace Corps personnel and of half the embassy staff. These moves are appropriate for now.

Given Somoza's determination to retain absolute power, such steps are unlikely to change his policy in the foreseeable future. But for the longer term, the United States needs to display its own determination to keep pressing for a democratic and peaceful evolution in Nicaragua.

Somoza agreed to the mediation only after a bloody insurrection last fall revealed wide sympathy for the Sandinista guerrillas. But now it appears that he never lost hope of somehow holding on. Early in the negotiations, he managed to split the moderate opposition from the Sandinistas. Once the guerrillas were out of the talks, he exploited the fact that the moderates lacked force against his National Guard, and extracted a series of concessions that alienated them from many of their own supporters.

The moderates came increasingly to depend on whatever pressure U.S. diplomacy could apply. But the general, a student of U.S. politics, understood that Washington was unlikely to sustain maximum pressure indefinitely. So while the talks dragged on, he strengthened his National Guard and waited. His opponents became demoralized and his supporters in the U.S. Congress tried to prevent further pressure by bargaining with their votes on other hemisphere issues.

But Somoza's maneuvers have only exacerbated Nicaragua's political crisis. The bitterness and desperation that caused so much blood to be spilled in the past year have increased and the moderate leaders have been humiliated. This leaves, of course, the choice that dictators always like to put to the people of the United States: Tyranny or Reds.

The Carter administration is right to make plain that this was not the choice in 1978 and to preserve what chance remains of avoiding such a choice in the future. The evolution of hemispheric politics hangs in the balance. Although the days of direct intervention, even in a good cause, have passed, the United States cannot leave the democrats of the Americas without hope and encouragement. Other steps against Somoza lie in reserve. We hope they will not be needed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Harsh Alternative

A strict Islamic state — that's the demand of millions of followers of Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran. It's a cause hundreds have died for. But how will the lives of ordinary people be affected by the creation of such a system? The answer is harshly.

This weekend Gen. Zia ul-Haq, the strict Moslem leader of Pakistan, announced new measures for his Islamic state. They include 80 lashes for drinking alcohol, more lashes for sex before marriage. And woe betide anyone who makes love to somebody's wife or husband. The result of that is stoning to death in public.

Theft will cost first a hand, then a foot. Try it a third time and Gen. Zia will lock you up and throw away the key. Forever. . . In short, life in a strict Islamic state sounds miserable. It's a retreat from the 20th century in which the rest of the world is living. Nobody denies the shah's regime was hellish for many Iranians. They should avoid creating an alternative that will be just as oppressive.

— From the Daily Mirror (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 13, 1904

NEW YORK — Sympathy and admiration for the Japanese in the Far Eastern War augment daily. Immense crowds assemble to read the placards, announcing fresh Russian losses. At the present rate, to quote a remark heard today, "The Tsar's prayer for disarmament is soon to be answered." A change is manifest already in the spirit of certain journals, lately strongly Russophile. They no longer speak of the Japanese as rice-eating midgets, but as the "Yankees of the East."

Fifty Years Ago

February 13, 1929

NEW YORK — When word reached this city early today that Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh was lost in a plane over the Caribbean, little anxiety was expressed. "Lindy" had been overdue many times before, and the American public has adopted a complacent attitude toward its idol of the charmed life. But when late afternoon papers revealed he was engaged to Anne Morrow, the whole country was thrown into a state of excitement comparable to the last hours of that memorable Atlantic flight. Finally, at 5 a.m. his safe arrival was flashed to a waiting world.



Mideast: Doubts on 'Growth'

By Paul Lewis

TEHRAN — On Aug. 3, 1974, at a meeting in Ramsar, a town on the Caspian Sea, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, in a typically extravagant gesture, doubled the targets for Iran's new five-year economic development plan with a stroke of his pen.

Less than a year after the fourfold increase in the world price of oil, the shah vowed to use his swelling oil revenues, soon to reach $2 billion a month, to transform poverty-stricken Iran into "the world's fifth industrial nation by 1990."

Last week, Iran got its latest and last monthly oil check — a paltry $300 million payment for the driblets it was able to sell in October, before the Islamic revolution forced the shah into exile, paralyzed the economy and carried the country to the brink of civil war. Iran's "great leap forward" has failed.

"And Iran faces two hard years, but then the clergy, the shopkeepers and the army will get together and stage another, moderate revolution," Michel Poniatowski, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's diplomatic troubleshooter and an expert on Iran, predicted in Paris not long ago.

'Coup of Thermidor'

"As in the French Revolution, Iran's 'Terror' will end with a Coup of Thermidor, which brings the moderates back to power," he said. "But we must get the Terror over first."

No one doubts that difficult times lie ahead for a country that once seemed blessed with the natural resources and the political willpower needed for a rapid "take-off" into self-sustaining industrial growth. There is growing concern among economic experts here that Iran's setback may be of a more permanent nature and could have serious consequences for the West.

Writing in the latest issue of Foreign Affairs, Walter Levy, a oil expert, warned that the Middle East producers might soon decide that their big oil earnings could not be used to build up a viable industrial economy as easily as they believed at first.

When this happens, he said, "they will try to find ways to stretch out their oil wealth and their method of doing so may spell disaster for some industrial economies."

The outcome of Iran's "dash for growth" may persuade other oil-exporting countries that it is safer to leave their oil in the ground for the present than to try to convert it into modern industrial plant and equipment.

It may be a long time before Iran gets another check in payment for its oil. Some diplomats conjecture that a durable political solution later this month might allow the oilfields to reopen next month and permit some modest exports in April. But the payment will not come in until August and it will be small.

The situation in Tehran today makes this prospect look optimistic. The country that was until recently the world's second largest oil exporter and appeared to be a pillar of stability may face a prolonged period of bankruptcy and chaos.

Members of the Westernized Iranian middle class are already voting with their feet, packing the few planes still landing here, to "wait it out," as the current phrase goes, in Europe or the United States.

Emotionally, the Islamic republic promised by the revolutionary group has little appeal for them. Economically, times are certain to be hard.

Businessmen generally predict that it will take at least nine months to get the economy back on its feet after a political settlement, by clearing the backlog of imports through customs, running down unsold inventories and repairing broken equipment.

Even then Iran will face higher unemployment and soaring inflation. Most companies, after technically bankrupting themselves during the strike by paying their workers, will have to shed labor if they reopen. A plastics manufacturer vows to cut his 3,000-member work force to 600 because "the climb back will be slow."

Meanwhile, prices are likely to soar as demand picks up, as a result of bottlenecks and the wholesale printing of banknotes during the strike to maintain liquidity.

Iranian politicians hope to float the country around these dangerous reefs on a flood tide of oil money, pushing up oil production to maximum levels as fast as possible. Western oil experts are skeptical, however, saying that essential staff members who have fled the country will be slow to return and that the Islamic revolutionary movement has only limited influence in the oilfields.

On the left wing of the Islamic movement there is already talk of abrogating international debts and nationalizing the banks, which own 60 percent of Iranian industry. Such talk may grow louder if the revolution has the economic consequences many business people predict.

The Iranian revolution is already affecting other countries by tightening the oil market and forcing cancellation of big foreign contracts placed by the shah.

Many other oil-exporting countries are starting to question the wisdom of their industrialization plans. In another article in Foreign Policy, two U.S. academics, Louis Turner and James Bedore, argue that many oil-financed industrial projects in the Middle East will never be economically sound.

Iran's troubles show that hasty oil-based industrialization can be politically dangerous, too. As Levy warns in his article, the alternative may be for oil countries to hold back production in the hope of stretching out this finite resource and extracting a higher price for what they sell.

The resulting "stringency of oil supplies and their high cost would be bound to cause most serious economic and political problems for developed as well as developing countries," Levy concludes.

Mr. Chips Meets The Mafia, KGB

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — What would happen if a gentle, warmly human Harvard professor, beloved by his law students, was put into the job of chief of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice?

What has happened, with Professor Philip Heymann as our top U.S. crime fighter, is that the Criminal Division has become both a citadel of personal rectitude and a demoralized morass of prosecutorial ineptitude.

Heymann, 47, had all the Carter credentials: former State Department aide to Nicholas Katzenbach and Averell Harriman in the 60s, consultant to Leon Jaworski in the Watergate era, and urgently recommended by Charles Ruff, the special prosecutor who helped Carter so much in his 1976 campaign. The professor was a Mr. Clean to the point of being a Mr. Chips.

Going by the book, Heymann's first project last year was to hire a Harvard efficiency expert, Richard Darman, to "redefine the compound role" of the division that used to play the part of enforcing U.S. criminal law. In a report that reads like a parody of academese, the expert branded the pre-Heymann era as a reign of confusion (predecessor Ben Civiletti must have liked that).

One Suggestion

Plowing through the Harvard expertese, one finds a sensible suggestion: "The proliferating special assistant syndrome almost invariably compounds problems of bureaucratic tension, confuses responsibilities, undermines both accountability and morale."

Heymann, as he happily turned the tables of organization, ignored that warning: he hired five special assistants, mostly his former law students. Led by Ron Stern (salary $41,976, age 28), these youthful appointees often frustrated and infuriated career prosecutors who were trying to put criminals in jail.

Some of these Justice professionals, whose morale is now matched only by the despair in what is left of the clandestine division of CIA, have dubbed the phalanx of Heymann aides "the munchkins." I have met them: each munchkin is bright, hard-working and courteous — eager to gain what expert Darman called "real and perceived respectworthiness." But I would hardly put such nice kids in the ring with the Mafia, the KGB, or Charles Kirbo.

However, that is the arena in which the Criminal Division must compete. To supervise the section combatting the "big-shot crooks" that Carter once so fiercely denounced, Heymann has brought in Irvin Nathan, a good Democrat from Arnold & Porter who has no criminal law experience. The division promptly lost Kurt Muellenberg, chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering section, who grabbed a White House offer to work at the General Services Administration, far from the yellow brick road of Heymann's munchkins. The professor's feeble p... at being raided went unheeded.

Even if the reshuffling is ... the public has a right to expect ... id, successful legal work from ... gal scholar. Alas, last ... Heymann's most important p... ally supervised case came ... unable to proceed against a... official because the CIA cl... that prosecution would reve... tional secrets, Heymann h... drop the charges. His request ... courts to permit what amount... secret, star chamber, proce... was turned down by appellate... es who abruptly — almost ... temptuously — dismissed his ... ments.

Remarkable Doctri...

Only one thing seems to be ... right: Heymann, without rea... it, has become the darling ... White House staff. When Pres... Carter's drug adviser was ... giving a fraudulent prescriptio... a dangerous drug, the kindly ... fessor decided that no investi... was necessary since the ac... resigned. Heymann cannot to... day understand why anyone ... criticize him for not investig... he believes that on matters ... rectly concerned with abuse ... power, high officials should ... more subject to investigation ... any other citizen. White H... aides fervently agree with th... markable doctrine.

So does Tip O'Neill. He ... lighted with the Criminal Div... because a courtroom blunde... lowed former Louisiana Con... man Otto Passman to escape ... in Washington, D.C. That ... head legal play probably sav... dozen congressmen from jail ... effectively covered up "Koreag...

Not everything has gone w... Under this likable and decent ... one Soviet spy trial was won, ... the graying Lance investigato... nally were permitted to "follo... tangent" into the Carter fa... businesses.

Stung by criticism that ... Carter involvement in the Lan... fair was being handled too ging... the professor's division loudly ... nounced that Billy Carter ... being asked if his activity on b... of Libya required his registratio... a foreign agent. That lette... Carter was sent on Jan. 12; ... answer. Another plaintive note ... sent on Jan. 30; no answer. U... Billy Carter responds soon, he... better watch out — the entire C... inal Division is liable to burst ... tears.

Heymann, whose probity, ... rity, and patience at drawing b... on a chart make him nearly a ... in the eyes of his special assist... may one day learn that rectitu... no substitute for decisiveness ... zeal. In prosecuting organ... crime — as well as investig... potential crimes by the presid... closest aides — power unuse... power abused.

Guns or Politics in Africa?

By Anthony Lewis

OGONGO, South-West Africa — The young intelligence officer, Lt. Angus Ramsay of Pretoria, pointed at an area of the map just below the Angolan border.

"We have a few problems here with the attitude of the local population," he said. "We're not getting the information on terrorists infiltrating. We think it's because of intimidation.

"Over here we heard about a SWAPO band. They called a meeting of the people, and one of the old men slipped out and sent us word. But by the time we got there, they were all mixed up with the local people and we couldn't shoot." He moved his pointer.

"In this area the local population is very scared to speak to us. Two of our informers were killed recently."

Remote Corner

We are in a remote corner of Ovamboland, in what the South African Army calls "the operational area" of SWAPO's guerrilla war. That is the northern third of South-West Africa. A battalion of about 1,000 men based here is supposed to cover a huge area, 8,000 square miles.

A map on the wall shows every kraal — the little groups of round houses in which the Ovambos live — every church and every cuca shop, where they sell beer. Ramsay has a file with the names of all the headmen and other important people. But he does not pretend that the intelligence system can stop guerrilla infiltration.

For 200 miles the border with Angola is just a straight line on the map, with no natural barriers. Much of the country is thick bush. The South Africans have cleared a strip 1 kilometer wide the length of the border, and put up a cattle fence. But the fence is cut regularly, and only some of the guerrillas who cross are caught.

SWAPO is estimated to have 4,000 men near the border, ready to cross. They are Ovambos who come originally from this side. They enter in bands of 10 to 20, wearing civilian clothes, and they quickly fade into the local population. Sometimes at night, in village gatherings, they do wear uniforms for political effect.

There is no doubt, either, that at least some of the population welcomes the guerrillas. I flew over the area in a small civilian plane. The pilot stayed just 100 feet above the ground, to make it harder for anyone with a rocket to pick us out. Flying at that altitude, he often saw men and women in the kraals giving the plane SWAPO's clenched-fist salute.

Some army officers learn the language and obviously make a real effort to relate to local leaders. But the South Africans remain outsiders. Ovambos have been recruited as special police constables, for counterinsurgency and other work. But an army officer told me they were "not very well-trained, not professional. They get the strongman feeling all of a sudden, and there are problems. There is the occasional atrocity."

When the army does get word of infiltrators, it can call in a "reaction force" by helicopter to chase them. What about hot pursuit by ground forces across the border? Ramsay said that was dangerous, because there were ambushes.

And political restraints operate while South Africa negotiates over the UN plan to bring this territory to independence as Namibia. Last May South Africa struck at a SWAPO base 155 miles inside Angola, at Cassinga, and the UN plan almost fell apart. Commandant Andre Kotze (the rank is equivalent to an U.S. colonel) said:

"The limitations being put on the military by the politicians are terrible. The military principle is to hit the enemy in his base area, but we cannot do that while the negotiations are going on."

For an American visitor there are echoes of Vietnam: the enemy sanctuaries, the doubtful attitude of the local population, even displays of captured guerrilla weapons. But the differences are great.

The South African forces do not bomb or defoliate the country ... are trying to save from Com... nism. And the officers I me... Ovamboland were realistic al... the difficulty of finally defea... guerrillas drawn from a local p... lation.

This is a small, sputtering ... compared to, say, Rhodes... SWAPO cuts electric and w... lines and, mostly, plants Russ... made mines. Last month wa... record for mines: 18 exploded ... found and defused, 9 civil... killed and 3 soldiers. But it goes ... and on, and the army seemed t... quite ready to try the UN plan ... way out.

Kotze said a cease-fire sh... work if it is agreed. "The sabo... will stop," he said. "There will ... mines for a week or so, then ... roads will be swept clean." ... problems he foresaw for the ... forces that are supposed to rep... the South Africans were get... equipment in and communicat... with the local people.

The officers, like the South A... can government, expect a UN e... tion to be won by the main c... servative party, the DTA. But t... concede that SWAPO has str... support among younger, better... ucated Ovambos and church le... ers. One officer told me, s... pathetically, that Bishop Dom... of the dominant church, the Ev... gelical Lutherans, had lost a son ... Cassinga.

What if SWAPO won? I ask... Kotze. "In my opinion that's v... unlikely," he said. "But if they ... — well, the world will go on. Ot... tribes may resist, you could ha... another Angolan civil war. But p... haps they can govern."

Letters

Educated Minority

The article by R.W. Apple Feb. 6 is the first of its kind to focus attention on the trend of rule that is envisioned by the Ayatollah Khomeini.

Speaking for a sizable number of educated Iranians, both in and out of the country, we are frightened by the ayatollah taking charge of matters in our country. While it is true that no Iranian today wishes to restore the type of dictatorial government that esisted under the shah, it is also true that we do not all want to submit ourselves to the stubbornly selfish whims of a narrow minded clergy.

Since it is the crowds that seem to fuel the ayatollah's continuing campaign to restore the early days of Islam, should he succeed, then the ever present question pertaining to the right of minorities will have to obtain a rather new dimension. For no longer will the minorities in Iran be confirmed to Christians, Jews and Zoroastrians, but will also have to include those educated, Westernized members of Iranian society who aspire to prepare the country for the 21st century rather than the seventh.

MRS. H. MAHMOUDI.
London.

Image of Media

We ought to say bravo to Ayatollah Khomeini on his correct assessment of Iran's crisis, but it's a pity that the West through its media tried its best to dim out his ambitions by giving people an image of him as if he were a fanatic urging people to go back to middle ages. I found the attitude of Western media, during the critical period of the last five to six months in Iran, a hopeless case showing clear signs of being conditioned, one-sided and dictated. What we saw in the newspapers and on TV about the Ayatollah was absolutely negative and rejectionist.

RAFAIY AL-SHAIKH.
Luxembourg.

Trib Not Cricket

I am a bereaved [London] Times reader who, finding other British newspapers poor substitutes, has turned to The International Herald Tribune. Delight in your foreign coverage more than makes up for disappointment in your crossword, but I am deeply shocked to discover your neglect of the noble sport of cricket. However, while the Daily Telegraph and its competitors carry comprehensive cricket reports, they do not have Art Buchwald.

WENDY SLEMEN.
London.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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HIGH TIDE, BAD TIDINGS — The River Douro, which has inundated the northern Portugese city of Oporto, typifies recent nationwide flooding caused by severe rainstorms.

Mobutu Clan Is Affected

Zaire Crackdown Hits Corruption at Top

By John Darnton

KINSHASA, Zaire, Feb. 12 (NYT) — At the start of an assault on rampant corruption in Zaire, a team of foreigners brought in to run the central bank has cut off foreign-currency and export-import licenses for some of the most flagrant violators of foreign-exchange laws.

Among 37 businessmen and companies affected is Litho Moboti, multimillionaire uncle of President Mobutu Sese Seko and a man who is a symbol to many Zairians of lucrative wheeling and dealing by the politically connected elite.

Such exemplary action could have been taken against Mr. Moboti, who is head of the family clan, only with the consent of the president, and this is considered a sign that Mr. Mobutu has finally been induced to accept the need for economic reform. The change has encouraged Western diplomats and investors, who are trying to piece together a complex package of economic assistance to rescue Zaire, which is bankrupt and owes $3.5 billion abroad.

Also encouraging is the sudden turnabout in world copper prices, which are moving up again after a four-year slump. Copper is Zaire's lifeblood — a 1-cent rise in world prices on a yearly basis means an additional $10 million in foreign exchange here.

But most economists agree that a copper price rise, while necessary for Zaire's economic recovery, is not in itself sufficient to bring it about. The country needs a heavy infusion of aid for spare parts and basic economic facilities, even to get the copper out of the ground and into the harbors for export.

Pocketed the Difference

The effect of corruption is difficult to gauge, but it is undoubtedly severe. In 1977, when Zaire's neighbors were raking in windfalls from high coffee prices, the Zairian crop should have brought nearly $400 million on the open market. Instead it brought only $120 million. Aside from smuggling, some of the loss resulted when local exporters sent the coffee out as low grade, sold it as premium, and pocketed the difference.

It is not unusual for high officials to loot the agencies under their direction. Early last month the minister of agriculture was charged with theft. How much he allegedly stole has not been stated, but investigators uncovered almost $5 million buried in trunks in the back yard of a friend of his.

Emergency food programs are not exempt. Last year untold amounts of rice brought in by the U.S. Agency for International Development were sold at three and four times the intended price through illicit channels.

The most common method of profiteering is for politically connected businessmen to buy import and export licenses, an arrangement that allows them to be paid in foreign currency. The goods imported, such as caviar and videotape cassettes, often clash with national priorities, and the goods exported bring no money into the treasury.

Because the dispensation of such licenses, which is done at the highest levels, can be construed as a reward system that buys loyalty from the most powerful, change is a delicate matter and highly political. It could undermine support for President Mobutu.

Over a Barrel

For the same reason, the creditors that have Zaire over a barrel have insisted on control of the central bank, the clearing house for foreign-exchange transactions. In August a five-man team sponsored by the International Monetary Fund moved into key positions at the Banque du Zaire.

The team is led by Erwin Blumental, former director of the West German Central Bank, who is the Zairian bank's principal director and who has won the Lingala nickname Bula Matadi, meaning Stone-Crusher. Other foreigners are moving into the Ministry of Finance, the customs department, the taxation office and the transport system.

Mr. Blumental's efforts to curb corruption came in a series of directives to the commercial banks. One listed 50 companies no longer eligible for licenses or foreign exchange; a second warned that 55 other companies were under investigation.

Many of the companies' officers belonged to Mr. Mobutu's inner circle, including members of Parliament and of the Political Bureau, which ranks just below the president. "So many big names were in there that the message got across," a Western economic analyst commented. "The political inviolability of the big wheels is gone. Things can never go back to what they were."

At a meeting in Brussels in November attended by the United States and nine other Western countries hoping to rescue Zaire, it was made clear to Mr. Mobutu, who has been pro-Western, that he must accept reform and adopt IMF requirements if emergency financial aid is to be forthcoming.

Belgian Troops Leave

BRUSSELS, Feb. 12 (AP) — A first group of Belgian paratroops left Belgium with their equipement today for Kitona in western Zaire, aboard two C-130 Belgian Air Force transports, it was announced.

Last week the government let it be known that 250 men and their equipement were being flown to the army-navy base of Kitona, about 200 miles west of Kinshasa. At first it said only that the troops would join Zairian units for joint training and maneuvres, but Belgian newsmen gave a fuller picture after a meeting with Foreign Minister Henri Simonet.

He reportedly told them of alarming reports to the government here on the situation in Zaire. The troops were being sent, under an existing agreement with the Zaire government, to help the foreign population in Kinshasa or elsewhere in case of need, Mr. Simonet reportedly said.

Meanwhile, reports from Kinshasa indicate that the city is short of food and medical supplies. Salaries are too small to meet the rising cost of scarce food staples. Public transport in the sprawling city is virtually nonexistent for lack of gasoline and spare parts.

Small-scale violence is reportedly frequent. In October, a Dutch official of the IMF and his daughters were beaten in their home, which was ransacked. More recently, a foreign diplomat was beaten in the streets. Last week a high-ranking Zairian prelate of the Roman Catholic Church was locked in the bathroom of his residence while a gang carted away his possessions.

After Shanghai Outbreaks

China Warns Rebel Youth Against Demonstrations

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Feb. 12 (NYT) — China issued a firm warning today against further demonstrations such as those by young people that disrupted Shanghai, the country's largest city, last week.

A front-page article in the Communist Party paper, the People's Daily, said that although some Chinese had legitimate grievances about their living conditions, they should "bear in mind the country's overall interests and work wholeheartedly for modernization."

"The law must be invoked to punish those, who," the paper said, "are deliberately creating trouble which has serious consequences."

Several times over the past week, according to foreigners who have been in Shanghai, groups of hundreds and thousands of youths, most of whom had been resettled in the countryside since the Cultural Revolution, demonstrated in the streets to protest their assignments and their poor living conditions.

Some of the demonstrators marched peacefully to the city's party headquarters on the river front, carrying banners. But others blocked traffic, stopped buses and cut power mains.

"There has been a small group of people blocking traffic, damaging public property in the downtown streets, assaulting cadres and stopping moving trains," the Chinese news agency reported during the weekend.

The demonstrations in Shanghai, as well as the influx of several thousand other protestors from all over China into Peking over the past two months, present a serious dilemma to the Chinese leadership. The leaders, under Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, are committed to greater democracy and an expanded scope for the rule of law in China.

But Peking also needs stability if it is to implement its ambitious program to make China a modern industrial state by the end of the century.

Ironically, it is Mr. Teng's new tolerance for popular opinion and his stress on improved living standards that has helped set off the wave of protests.

Up to now Peking appears to have been somewhat undecided in determining how to deal with the demonstrations, which have also involved at least one major strike by rusticated young people in Yunnan province, marches by peasants in Peking and an outburst of wall posters in many cities demanding more human rights and democracy.

'Full Rights'

Peking's dilemma is reflected in the party newspaper article. "At present paramount attention must be given to enforcing socialist democracy to ensure full democratic rights for our people. Modernization will be out of the question without bringing into full play everybody's creativity."

But, the article added, "it is entirely wrong for a very small number of people in a few places to take advantage of democracy and instigate disturbances, repeating what took place in the cultural revolution, with the storming of government offices and obstructing traffic."

Many of the demonstrators in Shanghai have apparently either left the villages to which they were sent and drifted back to the city or are complaining that the factories to which they were assigned after finishing their stint in the countryside are too far from their homes in Shanghai.

One group assigned to a factory in Shantung province reportedly fabricated a message saying they had permission to return to live in Shanghai.

Peking convened a major national conference last fall on the resettlement program, one of Mao's favorite reforms. But although the Communists announced they would gradually phase it out, the problem remains controversial and Peking simply cannot find enough jobs in the cities to take back most of the 17 million urban school graduates who have been resettled in the past decade. Only 900,000 of them are said to have married and settled down permanently in the countryside.

'Dance Fever' Stepped on in Peking Poster

TOKYO, Feb. 12 (AP) — A new wall poster in Peking warns against "dance fever" in the capital and says the modernization of China will not be achieved by fancy footwork, Kyodo news service reported yesterday.

The Japanese agency said the unsigned poster quoted a Feb. 2 Kyodo report that noted, "Some women call foreign diplomats and businessmen for dates and dance with them at their apartment houses late at night."

Kyodo said the author of the poster underlined the phrase that some women call foreigners for dates and commented, "Shame on you."

The poster said dance parties disappeared from China around 1963 because "on Saturday, people lost their self-possession. Some forgot their wives and divorced." Kyodo said the poster did not propose banning dances now, but asserted that single girls should not dance with married men.

Bhutto Manifesto Asserts Bond With Pakistan Poor

NEW DEHLI (AP) — Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the deposed Pakistani prime minister awaiting execution in his homeland, asserts in an emotion-charged statement smuggled from his death-row cell that the future of Pakistan depends on his survival.

"I was born to make a nation, to serve a people," the condemned leader writes. "I was not born to wither away in a death cell. . ."

The 80,000-word statement was addressed to the Pakistan Supreme Court and smuggled from Mr. Bhutto's cell in Rawalpindi Central Jail. It has been published in book form here by Vikas Publishing House, after the military government in Pakistan blocked its release.

Entitled "If I Am Assassinated," the book is faithful to the 51-year-old leader's hard-hitting style. He writes that he has embedded himself "too deep in the hearts of the poor of this land for others to comprehend this phenomenon." He maintains that the people of Pakistan will suffer if he is executed.

"It may sound a rotten cliche if I say that I am a household word in every home and under every roof that leaks in the rain. I belong to the sweat and sorrow of this land. I have an eternal bond with the people, which armies cannot break."

He goes on: "More than my life is at stake. Make no mistake about it, the future of Pakistan is at stake."

Mr. Bhutto's chances of escaping the gallows are slim, now that a 4-to-3 decision by the Pakistan Supreme Court last week confirmed his conviction by a lower court last year for ordering the murder of a political rival in 1974. Four security officers convicted in the case are also condemned to die.

Mr. Bhutto's main hope is executive clemency in response to appeals sent by President Carter, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, Pope John Paul II and Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, among others.

The book reiterates Mr. Bhutto's past denials of the murder charge and of accusations that he rigged the 1977 general elections. Riots that grew out of opposition charges of election fraud led to his overthrow.

The book airs some hitherto concealed policy aims. While prime minister, Mr. Bhutto said that a French-built nuclear reprocessing plant ordered by his government would serve only peaceful uses. In his book, he says that the plant was to help Moslem Pakistan break the "Christian-Jewish-Hindu" monopoly on nuclear arms capability.

"We were on the threshold of full nuclear capability when I left the government to come to this death cell," Mr. Bhutto writes. The French government stalled the deal after he was overthrown in a bloodless coup by Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq in July, 1977.

"A coup d'etat is an unpleasant experience," Mr. Bhutto recalls. "It leaves behind a dreadful legacy." He draws a parallel with former President Richard Nixon, claiming that both were "ousted" because the "intelligence community" in each country turned against them.

"There was a 'Deep Throat' in my administration," he claims, referring to the nickname given to an anonymous source who helped Washington Post reporters uncover parts of the Watergate scandal, which led to Mr. Nixon's resignation in 1974.

Forces of Chad President, Premier Clash in Capital

NDJAMENA, Chad, Feb. 12 (AP) — The streets of Ndjamena echoed with mortar, rocket and machine gun fire today, in a long-expected conflict between forces of feuding President Felix Malloum and Premier Hissene Habre.

Skyraider fighters and helicopters swooped over Mr. Habre's residence spraying rocket and cannon fire. A squadron of armored vehicles of the National Gendarmerie and jeeps with light machine guns joined the attack.

The premier was reported to have fled his residence before it was attacked. Gendarmes took up positions around the residence.

Mortars, rockets, heavy machine guns and light arms were heard throughout the city. Forces of Mr. Habre's Army of the North were reported to be holding the hospital and the radio station.

Mr. Habre, a former guerrilla chief, became premier under a "National Charter" on Aug. 29 after breaking with the Chad National Liberation Front (FROLINAT). The charter confirmed the presidency of Gen. Malloum, who had come to power in an army coup in April, 1975.

Political Prisoners

Mr. Habre negotiated a settlement with Gen. Malloum, brought many of his followers over to the government side, and still runs his own small army. But since the settlement there has been friction between Mr. Habre and Gen. Malloum over government policy.

A major point of dispute concerns political prisoners, officials say. Mr. Habre insists that the release of all prisoners belonging to FROLINAT — they reportedly number about 20 — is essential for national reconciliation. Gen. Malloum believes that they should stay in jail for reasons of security.

Today's fighting, which began at midmorning, was sparked by a conflict among high school students over whether to obey a strike call by Habre followers. Government troops fired in the air to break up the scuffle, and Habre forces stationed nearby then fired on the government troops.

Parts of the capital were without electricity. The streets, which at 10 a.m. had bustled as usual, were all but deserted within minutes. Armed men with fingers on triggers replaced the street vendors that normally crowd the sidewalks.

Security at the presidential residence, which is heavy under normal circumstances, was reinforced with heavy machine guns and light artillery pieces.

Indian Minister In China to Hold Talks on Border

PEKING, Feb. 12 (Reuters) — Indian Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee arrived in China today for the first high-level talks between the two countries since they fought a border war 17 years ago.

Mr. Vajpayee was greeted at Peking Airport by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who expressed optimism yesterday about a solution to the long-standing border dispute. Since the 1962 conflict, the two countries have not conferred at a ministerial level although both have taken minor steps to improve their frozen relations.

Mr. Vajpayee, who has described his visit to China as exploratory, said that the complexity of bilateral problems between the two countries should not be underestimated. India has insisted that it will not negotiate on drawing up a border solution while the Chinese occupy about 36,000 square kilometers of a section of Kashmir which New Delhi regards as its territory.

Diplomats believe that China looks on the Indian government led by Prime Minister Morarji Desai as more even-handed in international affairs than the former administration of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. They said that Peking would not want to embarrass Mr. Desai before the Indian public and push too hard on the border issue.

Oil Tanks Burn Near Chicago

WHITING, Ind., Feb. 12 (UPI) — Explosions destroyed three oil storage tanks at a large refinery south of Chicago yesterday leading police to evacuate about 1,000 persons from a 10-square block area near the fire that ensued. No injuries were reported.

Fire officials said that the fire began in a four-story gasoline processing unit at the Amoco Oil Co. refinery. The fire spread to three of five nearby oil storage tanks early today.

Firemen from three northwestern Indiana communities — Whiting, East Chicago and Hammond — joined Amoco crews in fighting the blaze.

Television Date Abruptly Broken By Billy Carter

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UPI) — Billy Carter canceled his scheduled weekend appearance on a CBS news interview program, but gave no reason, the network said.

Joan Barone, associate producer of the program, said that producer Mary Yates received a call from Mr. Carter's attorney, John Parks, who told her that Mr. Carter would not be on the program.

Miss Barone said that Mr. Parks said he "could not give a reason why Billy was not coming on."

She said that Becky Hendricks, deputy to the White House media adviser, Gerald Rafshoon, telephoned her on Friday and said: "Jerry was disappointed and quite upset and would like to talk to you" about the president's brother appearing on the program. But she said that Mr. Rafshoon's office denied it had anything to do with the cancellation of the program.

Bomb Damages Turin Building

TURIN, Feb. 12 (AP) — A bomb shattered windows and badly damaged the basement of a Turin building that housed some industrial executives and businessmen, police reported today.

A call to a local daily newspaper claimed the attack was the work of the Red Brigades.

Police reported that the time device was planted in the garbage section of the building. A stock broker, a top executive of a steel company and other businessmen lived there.

Refugee Ship Receives Food from Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Feb. 12 (UPI) — Government officials, adamant in their refusal to allow 3,000 Vietnamese refugees ashore, delivered rations to the freighter Skyluck today along with the announcement that the ship's owners would have to pay the bill.

The Panamanian registered vessel slipped into Hong Kong Harbor last Wednesday and as of today, the government had sent almost 30,000 pounds of food to the vessel and transported the sick back and forth to hospitals.

French Radio Trouble

PARIS, Feb. 12 (Reuters) — The French commercial radio station Europe-1 went off the air for nine hours today after ice damaged cables at its transmitter just across the West German border.

N. Korean Pilots Reported Training on Libyan MiGs

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT) — More than 100 North Korean pilots are in Libya flying advanced, Soviet-built fighters, U.S. intelligence aides report.

The officials said last week that the pilots began arriving last month and have been participating in training exercises with MiG-23 fighters shipped from the Soviet Union to Libya in the last two years.

The presence of the North Koreans was described by the officials as another step in Pyongyang's gradual military involvement in the Middle East and Africa.

North Korean pilots flew Egyptian aircraft during the 1973 war in the Middle East. More recently, Syria is reported to have had North Korean military advisers. Late last year, the Malagasy Republic announced that North Korean advisers were carrying out training missions there.

As described by intelligence aides, the North Korean presence in Libya enables Libya to increase the effectiveness of its new, Soviet-supplied air force, while permitting North Korea to become familiar with warplanes that it has yet to receive from Moscow.

The officials disagree over whether the North Korean mission was arranged by Moscow. Some believe that the pilots were sent by Moscow as preparation for supplying North Korea with its own MiG-23s. They observe that Libya was having problems absorbing the estimated $2 billion in Soviet equipment that it has received recently, and speculated that Moscow asked North Korea to help.

Other officials doubt that Moscow was involved. They argue that relations between North Korea and the Soviet Union have cooled recently as the Pyongyang government moved closer to China. They believe that North Korea probably made the decision on its own.

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Opera in West Germany

Franz Schreker's 'Die Gezeichneten' Gets Well-Deserved Revival

By Paul Moor

FRANKFURT, Feb. 12 (IHT) — The Frankfurt Opera's unexpectedly popular revival of Franz Schreker's opera "Die Gezeichneten" provides a solemn reminder that Nazi Germany destroyed its victims in more ways than one.

How many people today, even among music-lovers, recognize Schreker's name? How many, even among music students, know that before 1933 his operas enjoyed more performances in Germany than those of Richard Strauss or that Schreker's experiments with atonality predate those of Schoenberg? After the Nazis got him dismissed from his position as director of Berlin *Musikhochschule*, he fell ill and died the following year, poor and already forgotten.

The last few years have brought new interest in Schreker's work. The Frankfurt Opera insists that the work's innate artistic merits motivated the decision to rescue "Die Gezeichneten" from oblivion and give it an elaborate production.

No better translation of the title occurs to me than "The Stigmatized," in the sense of Cain's stigmatization. Schreker, who wrote his own libretto, set out to write "The Tragedy of the Ugly man.

The Bad News

To give you the bad news first, Hans Neuenfels' production provides the worst example in my experience of a stage director's deliberate perversion of the express intentions and wishes of an opera's creator. Back in the days of all that chat about "The Theater of the Absurd." "The Theater of Cruelty," and so on, somebody called Neuenfels an exponent of "Ecstatic Theater." In my own view, "Genital Theater" would more aptly apply — not in the sense of realistic or even naturalistic erotic theater, but in the sense of dragging in sexuality, including various perversions, if at all possible.

Neuenfels demonstrates precious little comprehension of the human psyche. His febrile, overheated imagination evokes the deft subtitle of a recent book by the Los Angeles psychoanalyst Robert Stoller: "The Erotic Form of Hatred."

I first heard Schreker's opera (for the first time) and only later read the libretto; during the performance the bad location of my seat made it almost impossible to understand the singers. The music proved no more "advanced" than late Mahler or early, thoroughly tonal Schoenberg, much of it quite beautiful and orchestrated with an unusually extensive palette of tone-color. Repeatedly, as the production placed more and more emphasis on sex and even sexual murder, I had to ask myself what the wildly neurotic stage action had to do with that by-no-means neurotic music.

Belated reading of the libretto provided the answer: almost nothing whatsoever. The Frankfurt Opera deserves a major vote of thanks for making so worthwhile a work again accessible. Michael Gielen won critical bouquets for his conducting on opening night; Peter Erckens, who conducted the performance reviewed, also handled his assignment expertly. The three and a quarter hours of the performance provided hardly a dull moment.

Werner Goetz performs impressively in the leading role of Alviano, and June Card, as Carlotta, sings beautifully, at times thrillingly. Guenter Reich, Barry Mora, Heinz Hagenau, and Elsie Maurer stood out in supporting roles. Dirk von Bodisco provides eye-catching, flashy decor.

Franz Schreker fully deserves the current beginnings of a revival. Protect him, though, from the ilk of Hans Neuenfels.

Dance in London

Sadler's Wells Production Recaptures Elusive Charm of 'Coppelia'

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, Feb. 12 (IHT) — It was the U.S. critic Edwin Denby who wrote of "Coppelia" that it has "a peculiar grace, a bouquet as fresh as a summer morning in the country" — qualities which have not readily sprung to my mind in relation to most British productions over the years. However, some of that elusive charm has certainly been recaptured in a new production for the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet by its director, Peter Wright, first shown on tour last week at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon.

Wright has a skill in relating period style and cogent presentation in the romantic ballets, as he showed with a 1966 version of "Giselle" for this company which became the basis of the Royal Ballet's Covent Garden production as well, and which he has also staged in other countries. For "Coppelia" he has kept the surviving choreography "after Petipa and Cecchetti," and added new dances of his own in the first and last acts. These include a mazurka in Act I where Franz and two friends flirt not with the village girls but with three wanton Gypsies, who thereby add an extra level of social character. The two male friends of Franz also make it possible to have more diversity of dancing around Franz and Swanilda as a formally structured ensemble, giving more substance to the theme-with-variations episode. The last act brings back some of the allegorical numbers formerly cut, with a new "Dance of the Hours" for the female Corps de Ballet, and a new solo for Franz.

White-Whiskered Benevolence

The designs by Peter Snow favor medieval whimsy, but are carried through with consistency of style and a generally attractive range of color. Among the dolls in Act 2, however, it seems excessive to give the Scottish dancer a dog-mask and the Spanish dancer a cat-mask, while a box labeled "Japon" for the Oriental doll, who springs up like a Jill-in-the-box, suggests that this Dr. Coppelius is already into the export business.

His role is taken by assistant director John Auld, whose white-whiskered, benevolence has an endearing humor as well as crankiness, not least when he is momentarily carried away by his own twinkle-toed demonstration of a Scottish dance to Swanilda. Her performance by Marion Tait, the first among various casts, has a beguiling verve as well as grace of style, with Alain Dubreuil as a Franz of eager assurance as well as considerable charm. Judith Rowan effectively doubled the vigorous character of the leading Gypsy with the classical restraint of "Dawn," now renamed "The Sun," in the last act.

The fact that the various dances of the hours in this sequence are related to a new bell for the village church, which will henceforth summon them to work and prayer, from day to night, and which is embraced by Swanilda and Franz in the final tableau because they intend it first to be heard calling them to their wedding, is seldom made clear in performance, and could be more than hinted at here (why, I wonder, did Nuitter and Saint-Leon's original scenario never involve a priest?).

Nevertheless, this production gives "Coppelia" something more than its conventional childlike simplicity without overloading it, and the Delibes music, which is as much a reason as any for the ballet's 109 years of popularity, is conducted with lively zest and lyrical feeling by Barry Wordsworth.

Leakey Disputes Man Came From Afar Ape-Man

BOSTON, Feb. 12 (AP) — Anthropologist Richard Leakey says he has uncovered new fossils which challenge the theory that a recently identified prehistoric creature called the Afar ape-man is among mankind's direct ancestors.

Leakey, one of the world's leading experts on human origins, said he believes the Afar creature was only a near-relative of the human line.

The theory of the Afar creature as an ancestor of humans was put forward last month by Americans Don Johanson and Tim White, who maintain that the 3.5-million-year-old creature they named *australopithecus afarensis* was common ancestor both to humans and to two species of near-humans that later became extinct. But Leakey said his fossils suggest at least one of those extinct species — *australopithecus robustus* — existed earlier than had been suspected and was a contemporary of the Afar creature.

He said the new fossils show that *robustus* existed long before 2.5 million years ago, the age of the oldest fossils of the creature reported to date. Leakey's fossils apparently challenge the contention of White and Johanson that *robustus* arose sometime after 3 million years ago, when the Afar creature still roamed Africa's savannahs.

Resorts

A New Direction for Megeve

By Hebe Dorsey

MEGEVE, Feb. 12 (IHT) — Megeve, long the rival of St. Moritz is at a turning point. Its palace, the Mont d'Arbois, will close March 15 to be replaced by a more democratic Club Hotel, where small studios and apartments will be sold on a yearly occupancy basis.

That, in itself, would not be news, at most a sad reflection of the times and the increasing difficulty for big, old-time palace-hotels to survive. But the Mont d'Arbois was more than just another hotel. It was the elegant flag of Megeve and the Rothschild empire that started here in the early 20s.

For Megeve, as a ski resort, was created by Baronne Maurice de Rothschild, and is now in the hands of her son, Edmond. The story goes that during World War I, the baroness, trying to get a rest from her Red Cross duties, phoned the St. Moritz Badrutt palace to spend a few days there. On condition, however, that she would not meet "enemy citizens." Assured no such problem would arise, she went, only to find herself in the dining room next to a German baron. That is when she stalked out and decided to create her own resort.

Keen Skier

A keen skier, who practiced the sport until she was in her early 70s and claimed that ski lifts were for ninnies, the baroness commissioned a Norwegian ski-instructor to look around French mountains. Having discarded the Pyrenees as too cold, she settled for the Mont d'Arbois, a hill that towers over Megeve, then a small, sleepy alpine village that dates back to the 12th century.

The Mont d'Arbois became a huge real estate development, centering around a deluxe hotel. Before long, the Rothschilds also acquired most of the ski lifts and founded a sports club that takes in riding, tennis and a golf course.

The resort soon attracted the best of Paris society, show business people, business tycoons as well a large segment of *jeunesse doree* whose after-ski hours count at least as much as the time spent on the slopes. Those are still around but they have now moved to their own chalets.

Now, the question is whether this change of formula at the Mont d'Arbois is going to kill Megeve's elegant character.

No Other Solution

For Baron Edmond, there simply was no other solution. He and his wife came last weekend to the last social bash in their hotel — a cocktail party given by Paris jeweller Fred. But they did not stay for dinner and costume ball, because, as the baron's wife, Nadine, put it: "We're a bit sad about closing down."

Asked if there was any way the hotel could have been saved, Baronne Edmond said: "No, my husband really tried. He struggled for years. He even brought in an American company to see if their marketing know-how could turn things around. But there is simply no-way a deluxe hotel such as this can survive. It's a white elephant."

"My husband is a perfectionist. He suffered to see the hotel standards go down. The staff is no longer what it used to be. Our elegant clients now have moved to their own chalets. But even worse than that, people nowadays don't want that kind of life any more. They want a simpler life. Of course, it was beautiful to have black tie dinners and all that. But those days are gone. I couldn't even get men to wear neckties in the dining room. That's how bad it got."

A sensible woman who takes an active part in her husband's business, Baronne Edmond added that the hotel kept losing money "and my husband finally had enough. He doesn't mind losing money on philanthropy, but on hostelry, no."

Good Business

The baroness says that the new formula will be good for Megeve and will attract thousands of people who never used to come up there.

Baronne Edmond said: "We must be on the right track. Why, we're almost sold out [for the Club Hotel] as it is and we won't be opened until two years from now."

However, a great many people in Megeve feel differently. They feel that Megeve is going to lose class. Ironically, this comes at a time when Megeve is at the start of a boom because of a new superhighway that puts it at 45 minutes from Geneva. Besides French and Swiss people who are sure to flock here, turned away by the high Swiss franc, Megeve has already attracted squads of wealthy Arabs from Riyadh.

So real estate is sky-high and luxury trades are quickly finding their way to Megeve. Besides Fred, who has been coming here for 15 ye Van Cleef and Arpels sent re sentatives for the first time this son.

Among those who are sad to Megeve go democratic is K Wick, an Austrian ski-instru who came here in 1932 and runs a small and very exclusive telry, with rough and rugged authentic mountain atmosph His no-frill rooms (some don't e have hot water) have been quented by the queen of Denm business tycoons such as Cla Foussie, president of Coca C France, designers Guy Laroche Givenchy and a large assortmen Rothschilds, "including Da who has not missed a season si he was 12."

Regrets Decision

Wick, whose life has been clos knit with Megeve's, said he reg the baron's decision. "I know h well," he said. "I carried him on shoulders when he was a child can understand his being fed with all the problems and losi money. But that hotel gave a lot cachet to the resort.

"Can you imagine all those pe ple going around with groceri Why, the very word 'kitchenet makes my blood curl. And do think that Edmond did not love t panache too. One of the ski trac was called "Rothschild Boulevard

'I Disagree'

For the staff, including the ho manager, Swiss Yurg Thomme "It's a heartbreak. I know it's moot question. Some people thi deluxe hotels are finished. disagree."

In the meantime, the 11-centu church bells keep chiming and t horse-drawn sleighs add a romani touch to the village whose inhab ants, the Megevans, still look sus ciously at all those newcome whoever they may be, who ha been invading their village for ov 50 years.

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Carter Warns Japan He May Quit Summit

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT) — The United States has warned Japan that an economic summit meeting in Tokyo next June is being jeopardized by the massive trade imbalance between the two countries.

U.S. officials said the warning appeared in an unusually candid letter sent by President Carter to Premier Masayoshi Ohira in December (IHT, Jan. 12). The letter underscored a growing resentment in Congress and the U.S. business community over what are perceived here as "unfair" Japanese trading practices.

Mr. Carter served notice that he might not be able to attend the meeting of the chiefs of the leading industrial powers if Japan did not take stronger action to reduce its trade surplus with the United States. The surplus, at about $12 billion last year representing nearly half the U.S. deficit, is already threatening to trigger a protectionist reaction in Congress. In 1977, Japan's surplus with the United States was $8.1 billion; and in 1976 it was $5.3 billion.

Also exercised has Congress been over the trade problem with Japan that the House Ways and Means Committee created a special task force to examine what has occured. It is the first time the committee has ever focused attention on a single trading partner.

The report of the task force, which was published last week, called the imbalance "destructive" and warned that, unless Japan takes additional steps to reduce its trade barriers and increase its investment in the United States, Congress may impose barriers on imports from Japan.

Report Basically Accurate

TOKYO, Feb. 12 (NYT) — Although contents of the letter Mr. Carter sent to Mr. Ohira in December have not been fully disclosed here, sources in Japan's ruling party said today The New York Times report that the country's trade surplus with the United States had jeopardized the summit meeting is basically accurate, though possibly exaggerated.

Nevertheless, Mr. Carter is expected to take part in the summit because the letter, sent in December, is said by officials to have been superseded by a later commitment by the president to attend the summit.

But Mr. Ohira has been disturbed by disclosure of part of its contents. He reportedly is taking this as an indication that Washington remains deeply concerned about Japan's huge trade surpluses despite the visit last week by Takeshi Yasukawa, a former ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Ohira also is considering new measures to reassure U.S. opinion — including dispatch of a second envoy to Washington.

Mr. Ohira also has now approached his predecessor, Takeo Fukuda, to see whether he is also willing to go to Washington on behalf of the government, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun said. The move is highly unusual as former prime ministers are not normally available to their successors as cabinet members or to fill any other explicit position. Supporters of Mr. Fukuda, who controls the largest parliamentary faction within the ruling conservative party, are said to be cautioning him not to accept Mr. Ohira's proposal.

The Japanese government is worried because it has no battery of new measures to help reduce the surplus very much in 1979. Experts here say that the most that can be expected is a drop of 15 to 20 percent in the surplus, putting it at an uncomfortably high $8.5 billion or more.

Dollar Advances In Light Trade

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP-DJ) — The dollar generally firmed against the leading currencies in light foreign exchange dealings today.

However, some dealers warned that it could come under downward pressure tomorrow, when New York banks re-enter the market after today's holiday, if the market reacts negatively to President Carter's remarks at a news conference today.

The dollar rose fairly steadily during trading, though it finished below its intraday highs in reaction to Mr. Carter's remarks, dealers said.

The Bundesbank bought an estimated $4.55 million when the dollar was fixed at 1.8520 DM in Frankfurt. The dollar finished at 1.8500 DM in London dealings, up 35 points from Friday.

The dollar was little changed from Friday at 1.6610 Swiss francs, appreciated against the French franc to 4.2525 francs and rose nearly a yen to 199.10 yen from 199.17.

Gold was fixed at $249.60 an ounce at the morning London fixing — the highest since last Thursday — but retreated to $244.25 by the afternoon fixing and closed at $245.375, up from $242.625 late Friday.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

BMW Sees Slower Growth in '79

Bayerische Motoren Werke (BMW) expects a somewhat slower rate of growth in 1979, despite record orders in the first weeks of the year. Managing board chairman Eberhard von Kuenheim says he does not expect 1979 world turnover to touch 7 billion Deutsche marks after a preliminary 18.2-percent gain in world turnover last year to over 6.5 billion DM. He says only a limited further rise in sales and production will be possible this year as production is already operating at full capacity. Preliminary figures show that BMW increased its share of its domestic automobile market to 5.9 percent in 1978 from 5.6 percent the year before. Exports rose 13.6 percent to 164,131 vehicles, representing 9 percent of total West German car exports. Mr. Von Kuenheim says BMW capital spending will total 3 billion DM over the next five years, including 600 million DM in 1979, double 1978 investments. Finance director Erich Haiber confirmed press reports that 1978 parent company gross operating profit will rise to around 493 million DM from 379 million DM in 1977, while yield on turnover will increase to around 9.5 from 7.3 percent.

Rolls-Royce Eyes U.S. Operation

Rolls-Royce, the U.K. state-owned producer of jet engines, is about to establish its first research, development and manufacturing operation in the United States. Directors are expected to vote on the move Feb. 27. The operation would employ about 200 people in research and development and 1,800 in manufacturing. Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman, says a major reason for the move is to bring some production expertise closer to customers — its engines power Lockheed's L-1011 flown by Eastern, Delta and Trans World airlines — and enhance the chances of winning more customers. Other reasons are to tap U.S. engineering talent, ideas and manpower and to win military research contracts from the Defense Department. Sir Kenneth notes that Rolls is concentrating on winning engine orders for Boeing's narrow-body 757, a new plane ordered with Rolls engines by British Airways and Eastern Airlines.

Schering's Exports Cause Concern

Schering expects its 1978 results to be generally satisfactory but its export business is causing concern. Management board member Karl Otto Mittelstenscheid says parent company turnover rose to a provisional 1.35 billion Deutsche marks last year from 1.28 billion DM in 1977, an above-average gain for the West German chemical industry, while world group turnover advanced to a provisional 2.22 billion DM from 2.13 billion DM. While not disclosing earnings figures, he says profits did not match the trend in turnover. The domestic part of last year's parent company turnover rose 11 percent while exports gained just under 2 percent, resulting in the export share of total parent company business slipping to 61 from 63.5 percent in 1977.

To Reduce Opposition to World Trade Pact

U.S. Plans More Textile-Import Curbs

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP) — President Carter is expected to initial a new agreement in the next few days that would further restrict the volume of U.S. textile imports in exchange for which the industry and unions would drop their opposition to lower textile tariffs.

The proposal, initiated by Robert Strauss, Mr. Carter's special trade representative, and endorsed by Under Secretary of State Richard Cooper and White House assistant Stuart Eizenstat, would cut back the quotas allowable under the Multi-Fiber Agreement (MFA) with textile-exporting nations which was only recently renewed for another three years.

Many government agencies, including the Council of Economic Advisers, expressed concern with the potentially inflationary impact of further protection for the domestic textile industry. There was also concern expressed in some government circles that the prospective agreement by Mr. Carter would represent his most serious departure from free-trade objectives.

Principal targets as exporters are Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong and China. The latter, with whom "normalization" is just proceeding, and for which there is no formal quota arrangement, would be expected to keep shipments to around current volume plus a small growth factor.

None of the exporting countries concerned has yet agreed to the proposed new restrictions.

With evidence of the administration's greater concern over the domestic industry's problems, the White House would expect the sector to withdraw its opposition to the multilateral trade agreement worked out in Geneva which is about to move through Congress.

Officials would not say what, if any, actions they would take if the principal exporting countries refused to reduce shipments to which they are now entitled under the MFA.

Last November, Congress passed an amendment authored by Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-N.C., which would have taken textiles out of the multilateral trade negotiations. President Carter vetoed the amendment, but recognizing that the issue would come up again — as it has — and be a threat to the entire trade accord that would set rules for international trade through the 1980s, he met with leaders of the industry and the unions and promised to do something about their claims of serious damage from imports.

Industry Demands Rejected

The industry sought to have Mr. Carter propose a global quota on textile imports, or to index the growth of imports to the exact level of increase in the growth of domestic sales. Under the existing MFAs, imports from each country are restricted to 6-percent growth annually.

These demands were rejected. But Mr. Strauss conceded that the existing MFA could swamp the domestic industry if 6-percent increases from various countries were concentrated in a few products.

Under the proposed agreement, the administration would do several things to protect the domestic textile industry. The most important would be to persuade Taiwan, South Korea, and Hong Kong to cut back their allowable quotas under MFA, to reduce the "surges" that now take place between years.

Currently, in cases where a country has not used all of its quota in previous years, it can catch up by going to a maximum of 140 percent of the previous year. Under the new plan, where there is an "undershipment" one year, the following year's quota could not increase by more than 50 percent. The lost part of the quotas would never be added back on.

Mr. Strauss, the principal agent for the White House in conducting these negotiations, insists that the agreement, while not perfect, takes into account reasonably well inflation and consumer problems. But he argues that the domestic industry was entitled to some arrangement that takes uncertainty out of its planning.

In addition, the administration would agree to make a global analysis of textile imports to determine the extent to which the industry is actually adversely affected by the cumulative growth of textile imports from all sources. If the determination is made that there is a serious adverse affect, the administration promises to seek further unspecified changes.

In the background of these negotiations, the administration is assuming that these concessions made to the domestic textile industry are probably no better or no worse than quiet arrangements European importing nations also provide for their own domestic textile industries, subject to the same import pressures as is the U.S. industry.

Oil Firms Preparing Further Supply Cuts

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP-DJ) — Underscoring the growing seriousness of the oil-supply shortfall, petroleum companies are busy preparing force majeure notices for customers around the world, alerting them to further supply cuts due to the prolonged Iranian crisis and the more recent reported output curb by Saudi Arabia, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW), a newsletter, reported today.

A PIW survey of ten key companies indicates their force majeure notices could add up to 3.4 million barrels daily (MBD) — equal to more than 10 percent of output by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, without allowing for double counting. Many oil companies are applying force majeure cutbacks on a broad basis, using them as a tool to reallocate reduced supplies evenly across their third-party and affiliate customers. Others are applying cuts on a regional basis, by crude oil grades or the country of origin.

Due to interlocking supply arrangements between oil companies, each individual force majeure move has a "ripple effect" of disruptions for other oil companies. For instance, British Petroleum, hardest hit by the Iran shutdown, hitherto supplied some 360,000 barrels daily to Exxon and 225,000 barrels daily to Petrofina. BP's 45-percent force-majeure cut thus deprived Exxon of 160,000 barrels daily and Petrofina of 100,000 barrels daily. These companies in turn implemented their own supply cuts, spreading the impact across a wide swath of customers.

Spot-Market Over-Reaction

Meanwhile, PIW says, the meteoric rise of refined product prices on the European spot market in recent weeks is causing growing concern in all industry circles. There are fears that such prices will prompt some form of government intervention or possibly provoke a further oil-price rise by OPEC.

[The Abu Dhabi National Oil Co. last month auctioned two million barrels of surplus oil at $18 to $18.50 a barrel, compared with the official OPEC price of $14.10 a barrel, according to the Middle East Economic Survey, Reuters reported.]

Although the rise in prices reflects a real scarcity of refined products due to the Iranian supply cutoff, it is felt that the spot market is over-reacting, the newsletter says.

An example of escalation was cited this way in a comment telexed to PIW: "Last week we witnessed a number of sales effective within the intermediary sector (from trader to trader) with a price increase at every change of hands. Very few if any of these sales corresponded to a real product movement or ended up with an end user. For example, a cargo changed hands four times, only to end back in the hands of its initial seller after taking a $30-a-ton price rise in the circuit."

Some oil companies have given up "chasing" the little-available spot supply of refined products and crude oil. They now favor supply cutbacks to end users, rather than continuing the search for spot supplies at "insane" prices, PIW understands.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Asarco

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	335.7	251.05
Profits	48.71	41.27 loss
Per share	1.66	1.54 loss
12 months	1978	1977
Revenue	1,200	1,050
Profits	49.47	29.50 loss
Per share	1.69	1.10 loss

General Telephone & Electronics

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	2,400	2,100
Profits	161.78	143.62
Per Share	1.08	0.99
12 months	1978	1977
Revenue	8,700	7,700
Profits	627.16	543.05
Per Share	4.26	3.78

Lucky Stores

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,330	1,160
Profits	30.43	25.42
Per Share	0.61	0.51
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	4,660	4,030
Profits	80.400	66.47
Per Share	1.64	1.34

Signal

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	915.7	762.3
Profits	43.3	28.8
Per share	1.12	0.74
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	3,570	2,960
Profits	160.7	101.5
Per share	4.17	2.57

NYSE Ends Mixed Amid Light Trade

U.S. Retail Sales Rise 0.4% During January

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices closed mixed today after a late rally faltered with trading slowed by Lincoln's birthday holiday.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.51 to 824.84 but declines led advances 776 to 620 on volume of 20.61 million shares, off from 24.32 million Friday.

Late in the session, the Commerce Department reported that retail sales rose 0.4 percent, or $251 million, to a seasonally adjusted $69.69 billion in January, compared with a revised $871-million, or 1.3-percent, rise in December. January sales were $16.2 million above a year earlier. Durable goods sales fell 0.9 percent in January following a 0.8-percent increase in December while non-durable goods sales rose 1 percent following a 1.5-percent rise.

Dome Mines, which holds a big stake in Dome Petroleum, added 1¼ to 85¼ but other gold shares retreated. Dome Petroleum jumped five to 94 in active American Stock Exchange trading. The company is exploring for gas in the Canadian arctic.

Central Louisiana Energy added 1½ to 24¼. Gulf States Utilities agreed to buy it for cash and stock valued about $28 a share. Gulf States added ⅛ to 12⅜.

Dennison Manufacturing voted a two-for-one split and added 1¾ to 34.

Xerox lost ¾ to 56½. It will contest proposed additional tax liability of $88 million for 1972 and 1973.

Active Occidental Petroleum was unchanged at 19¼. It reported sharply lower fourth quarter profits.

National Airlines eased ⅛ to 38⅜. Eastern Airlines slightly modified its bidding proposal to acquire National.

Columbia Pictures Industries lost ⅜ to 20. Its fiscal second quarter profits declined.

American Stock Exchange prices were also mixed with the index up 0.63 to 160.71 but delcines leading advances 315 to 255.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat closed off 3 cents to ¾; corn off 1 to up ¼; oats off 1¾ to up ¾; and soybeans off 15½ to 7¾.

Troubled Arlen Realty Nears the Brink

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP-DJ) — Arlen Realty & Development is in deep financial trouble and looms as a major embarrassment to some major concerns in the U.S. banking and financial community.

After several boom years in real estate, Arlen, in 1972, began expanding through the acquisition of USIF, in the wake of the USIF-Gramco management offshore mutual fund scandal. Arlen's stock at $24¾ was trading close to its all-time high and chairman Arthur Cohen was hailed as a real estate genius.

Despite glowing projections for growth of net following the consolidation of USIF's operations, when fiscal 1973 results came in, Arlen's net income was down two cents a share to 56 cents. Those were the last annual profits the company has been able to report.

Now, Mr. Cohen, stripped of operational control, scurries between meetings with bankers, while Arlen's legal and financial men struggle to come up with a formula to keep creditors at bay. The stock, meanwhile, languishes around $2 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Major Banks Involved

Those with appreciable stakes in Arlen's fate are Citicorp, of which Mr. Cohen has been a director since 1973, Chase Manhattan, First National Bank of Chicago, Chemical Bank, Loeb Rhoades, Shearson Hayden Stone, Prudential Life Insurance and Massachusetts Mutual Life.

Although Arlen has long insisted that cash flow, not earnings per share, is the proper way to measure a real estate company's operating performance, it has enjoyed a positive cash flow in only two years since fiscal 1973, and even they were nothing to rave about.

Arlen's realty debt rose to $916 million in fiscal 1978 from $631 million in fiscal 1973. The company's annual interest expense, meanwhile, soared to $90 million, dwarfing its $32-million depreciation charge. However, its lenders were not unduly alarmed. As the company's fiscal 1978 annual put it: "Working capital and capital base levels required by certain loan agreements are below required minimums. The company's lenders for a number of years periodically have been granting waivers of such minimums."

As of Aug. 31, 1978, the company showed a negative net worth; assets of $1.1 billion exceeding liabilities of $1.2 billion. Moreover, the company's retained earnings had sunk $92 million into deficit. Although Arlen switched its emphasis late in fiscal 1977 from holding real estate for income to selling interests in its properties as a way to generate cash, Arlen's net loss widened to $111 million in fiscal 1978, from $49 million the year before. For the first nine months of fiscal 1979, the company posted a net loss of $32.5 million on $186.5 million in revenues.

The company is leveraged to the hilt and has been forced to agree to rates of 2 percent over near-record-level prime rates in the most recent rollovers of its loans. It has been running up staggering interest bills, which it has been unable to meet. Indeed, it continues to operate only because its bankers thus far have waived requirements.

The last announced official rollover of a major portion of its debt was slated to expire last August, and $16 million in debt matures at the end of this month. If any of its major creditors fails to rollover the maturing credits, Arlen will be forced into bankruptcy.

Last July, Robert Stewart, with a reputation for turning sick companies around, was elected president and chief operating officer. This has spurred Arlen's negotiations with its 40 or 50 creditors, but agreement has proven elusive.

The most concrete development involves an agreement by Arlen to sell its discount retailer, Korvettes, to Agache-Willot, a French retailing and manufacturing group. Terms of the deal, which is now expected to be completed in March, have recently been revised to give the French group 100 percent of the retailer for $55 million, suggesting a certain degree of desperation on the seller's part.

But even with Korvettes out of the way, negotiations about Arlen's future are exceedingly complex, involving not only the company's tangled affairs but also the varied interests of rival creditors.

The basic questions are whether Arlen would be worth more alive or dead, and to whom.

The company's fiscal 1978 annual indicates that the replacement cost of its realty properties is some $500 million greater than book value. But that estimate is based on numerous assumptions and subjective judgments. A company spokesman says a more realistic figure is that the company's real estate might turn out to be worth $300 million in a liquidation, but the timing and circumstances of a forced sale could render all such assessments meaningless.

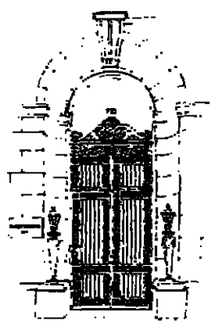
Bank of Tokyo Lifts Coupon to 6 Percent

FRANKFURT, Feb. 12 (Reuters) — The coupon on the Bank of Tokyo's 50-million Deutsche mark, seven-year Eurobond has been increased to 6 percent from the 5¾ percent initially envisaged, market sources said today. The issue price has been fixed at par, compared with the 99½ indicated earlier.

Meanwhile, Akzo of the Netherlands announced a private placement of 50 million DM. The seven-year issue carries a coupon of 6½ percent.

In Amsterdam, Norway is making a private placement of up to 100 million guilders of five-year notes bearing a coupon of 8¼ percent. The issue price is 99½.

HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD

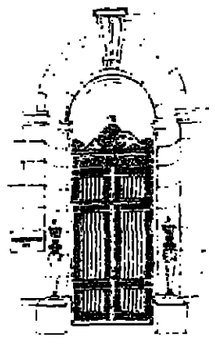


EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

February 20 to 23
From 5 p.m.

PALACE HOTEL
GSTAAD

HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD



EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

February 14 to March 4
from 5 p.m.

BADRUTT'S PALACE
HOTEL
ST. MORITZ

WHOLESALE VEHICLE FINANCE LIMITED

a new company
established to finance consignment stocks of new vehicles
supplied by BL Cars Limited to its Dealers

£100,000,000

acceptance credit, overdraft facilities and shareholder funds

project initiated, developed and effected
in conjunction with
National Enterprise Board and BL Cars Limited
by

N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS LIMITED

January 1979

NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 12

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39½	28⅝	ACF	2.10	7.0	6	77	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
23⅝	15½	AMF	1.24	7.6	7	105	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
32⅞	14⅞	AM Intl	.28	1.6	7	381	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
14¾	8⅝	APL	1	10.	49	45	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
48⅜	32⅝	ARA	1.64	4.2	8	27	39¾	39	39⅝	
31⅞	19	ASA	1	3.9		260	26¼	25½	25⅝	— ⅝
14⅞	8¼	ATO	.48	4.4	5	42	11⅛	10¾	11	+ ⅛
40	29	AbbtLb	.84	2.7	13	463	31½	31	31⅜	— ⅛
23¾	12¾	AcmeC	1.20	6.6	5	8	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
6¼	3¾	AdmDg	.04	1.1	5	41	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
13	10¾	AdoEx	1.26e	11.		6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8½	3⅞	AdmMI	.20e	4.6	6	21	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
45¾	32¼	AetnaLf	2.20	5.5	4	402	40	39¾	40	+ ¼
26¾	16⅛	Ahmans	1	4.8	4	6	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	— ¼
4	2	Aileen				7	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
31⅞	23⅛	AirPrd	.60	2.3	9	181	25¾	25½	25⅝	
26¾	15	AirbFrt	1	5.5	9	85	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
15¼	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.5	7	49	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	7¾	AlaP dpf	.87	10.		9	8½	8½	8½	
97½	80¼	AlaP pf	9	10.		z200	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅛
102⅛	87	AlaP pf	9.44	10.		z120	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	— ½
90	73	AlaP pf	8.28	11.		z130	78⅞	78½	78⅞	+ ⅜
18	14⅛	Alagsco	1.40	9.6	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	13½	Alaskin	.66	3.9	16	182	17½	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
40	17	Albany	1	3.2	9	97	31¼	30½	31⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.8	10	8	7½	7½	7½	
46¾	24⅞	Albertsn	.96	2.4	9	10	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ¼
37⅞	21⅜	AlcanA	2	5.5	5	528	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ¼
31⅞	21½	AlcoStd	1.16a	4.9	5	14	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ⅜
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40	6.3	6	57	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼
26	13¾	AligCp	1	4.7	8	1	21½	21½	21½	
15	4⅝	AllegAir			3	176	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
29¼	18	Allg pf	1.87	9.0		14	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
20¼	13¾	AllgLd	1.28	7.7	8	34	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ¼
38⅛	30	AllgL pf	3	8.8		14	34⅛	33½	34⅛	+ ½
23⅞	21	AllgL pr	2.19	10.		13	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	15¼	AllgPw	1.72	10.	9	110	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
19⅛	13⅛	AllenGp	1	5.5	7	68	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅜
35	20⅝	Allergan	.50	1.9	12	33	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
44⅜	27⅝	AlldCh	2	6.9	7	188	29	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
15½	9⅝	AlldMnt	.80	6.8	8	10	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
28	18⅝	AlldStr	1.50	7.1	5	54	21¼	21	21	— ¼
38⅝	23⅞	AllisCh	1.70	5.6	5	65	30½	29¾	30½	+ ½
16⅞	10	AllrAu	.60b	4.8	8	6	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a	4.4	6	3	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
54¼	38⅝	Alcoa	2.40	4.6	6	719	52½	51⅝	52½	+ ¾
21	13⅛	AmlSug	1	6.0	17	7	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
53¼	31	Amax	2.20	4.4	12	93	49⅞	49½	49⅝	— ⅜
50	38	Amax pf	3	6.3		12	48	47⅝	48	+ ⅜
20⅛	12¾	Amcord	1.10	6.5	5	193	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ¼
26⅞	16¼	Amrce	1.20	6.0	5	15	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
33¼	22½	AHess	1b	3.7	8	548	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	— ¼
73	52⅝	AHes pf	3.50	5.9		7	59½	59½	59½	— ½
19¾	9	AmAir	.40	3.6	3	526	11⅜	11	11⅛	— ⅛
9¼	3¼	AmAir wt				113	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
22⅞	19⅛	AAir pf	2.18	11.		38	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	
20½	12¾	ABaker	1.20b	8.1	7	10	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
53	43⅝	ABrnds	4	8.1	6	109	49⅞	48⅞	49⅝	— ⅜
25½	22⅛	ABrd pf	1.70	7.3		8	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ¼
43¼	33	ABdcst	1.20	3.3	8	353	36	35⅝	36	
20½	13⅛	ABldM	.70	4.7	7	10	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
43⅞	34⅝	AmCan	2.80	7.9	6	67	36	35½	35½	— ½
4⅞	2⅛	ACentry				8	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
45⅛	17	ACredt	1.30	3.0	10	50	43¾	43⅝	43¾	+ ¼
32⅞	22⅝	ACyan	1.60	6.3	8	114	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
13¼	8	AmDisll				281	30 11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
36	22⅝	ADT	1.08	4.5	9	64	24⅛	23¾	23¾	— ½
11¾	6½	ADualVt				10	9½	9½	9½	
15	14¼	ADul pf	.84a	5.8		3	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
24½	20¾	AElPw	2.18	10.	10	815	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	
40⅝	27¾	AmExp	1.60	5.4	7	399	30	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
17½	8¾	AFamil	.60	5.3	6	177	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ½
23¾	19	AGIBd	1.96e	9.2		18	21½	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
19	15½	AGnCv	1.32	7.7		11	17⅛	17	17⅛	
29¾	22⅝	AGnIns	1	3.8	4	57	26¾	26⅜	26½	— ⅛
36¾	28¾	AGIn pf	1.80	5.5		7	33	33	33	— ⅛
13	9¼	AHeritLf	.48	4.6	8	12	10½	10½	10½	
22⅛	12	AmHoist	1	6.1	6	103	16½	15¾	16½	+ ¼
32¾	26⅛	AHome	1.40	5.2	12	701	27¼	27	27	
32¾	22⅝	AmHosp	.68	2.7	10	468	24⅞	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
13⅛	6¾	AmInvst	.30	3.2	18	14	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
35⅝	18	AMI	.80	2.9	10	393	28⅛	27⅞	28	— ⅜
7⅛	4	AmMotrs			4	267	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
47	36	ANatR	3	8.1	6	66	37⅛	36½	37⅛	+ ½
18⅞	10¼	AShip	.80a	6.2	26	102	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
53⅛	33⅞	ASlond	2.60	6.2	6	14	42⅛	42	42	— ⅛
9⅝	6	ASteril	.32	4.7	9	165	6¾	6½	6¾	— ⅛
40⅛	28¼	AmStrs	2.24	5.6	6	292	40	39¼	39¾	— ⅛
64⅝	58½	ATT	4.60	7.3	8	868	63½	62⅞	63⅛	
67¼	61½	ATT pf	4	6.0		8	66½	66¼	66⅜	+ ⅛
49⅝	43⅝	ATT pf	3.64	7.9		3	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	— ¼
50⅛	44⅝	ATT pf	3.74	7.9		2	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
13¼	10⅛	AWatWk	.84	7.1	5	18	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
19	14⅜	AWat pf	1.43	8.8		z100	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
14½	11⅛	AWat pf	1.25	11.		z10	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
23¼	15½	Ameron	1	6.0	5	21	17⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅞
16⅝	9½	AmesD	.40	3.5	5	8	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
37⅜	27¾	Ametek	1.80	5.6	9	45	32⅝	32⅛	32¼	— ¼
20⅝	15½	Amfac	1.20	6.4	6	17	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
26⅛	12¼	AMIC	.20	.8	11	5	u26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
40	24	AMPInc	.76	2.4	12	45	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
16½	12	Ampco	.60	4.3	7	38	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
19⅞	10⅞	Ampex			11	119	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅞	AmrepCp			17	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
19½	14⅛	Amstar	1.35	9.2	12	171	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ¼
8½	6¾	Amst pf	.68	9.9		9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
45	29¼	Amsted	1.72	4.6	7	88	37⅞	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	24⅝	AnchrH	1.60	5.7	5	55	28⅛	28	28⅛	
26	18⅛	AndClay	1	4.9	7	72	20½	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.30	5.1	6	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	
13¾	7	Anixter	.32	3.0	7	19	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
27¾	7⅞	AnsulCo	.53t	1.9	16	65	27¾	27⅜	27¾	+ ¼
26½	13⅛	Apache	.50	2.2	12	138	22½	22	22½	+ ⅜
22½	8⅞	ApldDig			9	118	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
49⅞	20⅝	ApldDig pf	1	4.0		2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
11	3⅞	ApplMg			9	46	8¼	8	8¼	
26⅞	17½	ArcataC	.96	4.2	7	17	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
27½	25	Arcata pf	2.16	8.2		5	26⅜	26	26¼	+ ¼
19½	12¾	ArchrD	.20b	1.2	10	154	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅜
11¾	5	ArcticEnt			5	28	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
21⅛	18⅛	ArizPS	1.88	9.2	7	122	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
114	104½	AriP pf	10.70	10.		z180	108	107	107	+ ¾
18½	9⅞	ArkBst	.60b	5.3	5	10	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
36⅜	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	6.4	8	64	34½	34⅛	34¼	
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRty				661	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ¼
8¼	5⅝	Armada			12	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
22⅝	17	Armco	1.36	6.8	5	25	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
30½	25⅝	Arm pf	2.10	7.4		4	28½	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
21⅛	14¾	ArmstCk	1	6.1	7	28	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
32	18⅛	ArmRu	1.20	5.5	4	13	22	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
25⅞	15¾	AroCorp	1	5.0	7	18	20	19⅞	19⅞	
23⅛	12	Arvin	1	6.8	5	50	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ¼
37	22¼	Arvin pf	2	8.0		8	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	+ ¼
20⅛	13⅛	Asarco	.40	2.1		1095	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ½
39	31	AshlOil	1.60	4.1	6	629	38⅝	37¾	38⅝	+1⅛
25⅝	15⅛	AsdDG	1.50	9.4	7	108	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
21	13	Athlone	1.20	5.9	5	100	20½	20⅛	20½	
23⅞	17⅛	AtCyEl	1.74	9.2	9	43	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
60	43½	AtlRich	2.80	4.7	9	1416	u60⅛	59	60⅛	+1⅛
202¼	151½	AtlRc pf	3	1.5		4	u203	200	203	+3
51½	41	AtlRc pf	3.75	8.7		z60	43	43	43	— ½
71¾	51¾	AtlRc pf	2.80	3.9		15	71¾	70½	71¾	+1⅛
14⅛	9½	AtlasCp				37	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ½
36⅝	23	AutoDta	.52	1.8	15	114	29	28⅞	29	— ⅜
35	17⅛	AvcoCp	1	5.1	2	355	19⅞	19½	19⅝	
70	42⅝	Avco pf	3.20	7.2		2	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ½
87½	49	Avco pf	4.20	7.6		19	55⅝	55	55	—1
19½	12¼	Avery	.52	3.3	8	65	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	13⅛	Avnet	.70	4.2	6	110	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	
63	44¼	Avon	2.60	5.3	13	881	49½	48⅞	49¼	
		— B—B—B —								
3	1⅛	BT Mtg				2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
11⅞	5	Bache	.40a	5.2	5	56	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
35⅞	25½	Bakrint	.44	1.4	11	268	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅜
24⅛	14	BaldwU	1	4.7	5	19	21⅜	21	21⅛	— ¼
36⅞	25⅛	BldU pf	2.06	6.3		21	32⅜	31¼	32½	+1
28⅝	19⅛	BallCp	1.20	5.3	6	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
71¾	15⅝	BallyMf	.10	.2	23	1111	57⅝	55⅝	57½	+1
27⅞	23⅞	BaltGE	2.28	9.0	8	78	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	
55½	46	Balt pfB	4.50	9.6		z120	47½	47	47	
26¼	17⅛	BanCal	.72	3.8	5	23	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
16⅞	11¼	Bandag	.50	3.6	8	112	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
31⅞	17⅝	BangPnt	.60	3.0	4	7	20⅛	20¼	20¼	— ¼
38	30	BnkNY	2.44a	7.2	5	53	34¼	34	34	— ¼
17⅝	13⅛	BkofVa	1.04	7.2	5	6	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
29⅞	20⅝	BnkAm	1.10	4.5	7	403	24½	24⅛	24⅜	
40	32⅞	BankTr	3	9.0	5	35	33½	33¼	33¼	— ⅜
29¼	25⅝	BkTr pf	2.50	9.3		7	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
21⅝	8¼	Banner	.12	1.1	11	20	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
29½	21¼	Barber	1.60	6.0	10	39	26½	25⅞	26½	+1⅛
18⅞	10¾	BardCR	.32	2.4	11	86	13⅛	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28	16½	BarnsGp	1	4.5	7	6	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
17⅛	14⅝	BarryW	.44	3.0	10	74	15¼	14¾	14⅞	— ½
65¾	35½	BatesMf	.80	1.4	60	10	59⅛	59	59	+ ⅛
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.72	4.4	8	56	38⅞	38¼	38¾	— ¼
49⅞	32⅝	BaxtTrv	.40	1.1	14	872	37⅝	37¼	37½	
5⅝	2½	BayCoIP			8	68	3⅛	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	18⅜	BaySIG	1.96	10.	7	4	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
33¾	24¾	Bearing	.80	3.0	9	4	26¾	26⅝	26¾	— ¼
28¼	22	BeatFd	1.08	4.8	9	234	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅜
58½	47¾	BeatF pf	3.38	7.1		26	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	
25⅞	21⅞	Beckm	.28	1.2	16	89	24	23⅝	23¾	— ¼
41	30⅝	BectnD	.84	2.5	12	63	34½	34	34	— ⅝
31½	20	Beech	.92	3.6	8	231	25⅝	25	25⅛	
6	2⅞	Beker				205	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
26½	24⅝	BelcoP	.80	2.9	6	126	u27½	26¼	27½	+1
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44	6.6	5	8	22	21¾	21¾	
8¼	5¼	BeldnH	.36b	4.9	8	15	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
23⅝	14⅞	BellHow	.96	6.4	7	28	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Bellind	.12a	1.8	5	52	6⅝	6⅝	6½	— ¼
24⅜	19½	Bemis	1.40	6.5	6	28	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
43⅛	33¾	Bendix	2.56	6.7	6	103	38⅝	38	38	— ¾
26⅞	18⅞	BenfCp	1.80	7.9	6	56	23⅛	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
51⅞	43	Benef pf	4.30	9.8		2	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅞
5⅝	2½	BengtB			9	140	4	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	BerkeyP			7	37	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	8	71	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅜
27⅛	19⅝	BethStl	1.40	6.2	4	262	22⅞	22¼	22½	— ⅛
40⅝	29	BigThr	.80	2.4	12	21	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅝
17⅝	14½	Binney	.80	5.0	8	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
26⅞	17⅛	BlsFSL	1	5.1	4	41	20	19⅝	19⅝	
21¾	14½	BlackDr	.68	3.6	11	647	19	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
32	18½	BlairJn	1.28	4.9	6	27	26	25⅞	26	— ⅛
17⅛	13¾	BlissL	1	6.4	7	92	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
26	19	BlckHR	1.36	5.9	10	52	23⅞	22⅞	23⅛	
24⅞	18¼	BlueB	1.60	6.7	6	111	23⅞	23½	23⅞	
9⅝	4½	Bluebrd	.20	2.2	7	24	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	4¼	BobbieBr			5	17	5½	5½	5½	
79⅝	28¾	Boein	1.50	2.1	9	2741	70¼	68⅞	70	+ ½
33½	22⅞	BoiseC	1.25	4.0	6	188	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
31⅞	24⅝	Borden	1.72	6.7	6	89	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
34⅝	25¾	BorgW	2	7.4	4	123	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
9⅞	2¾	Bormons	.05e	.6	5	74	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
25⅞	22⅛	BosEd	2.44	10.	8	42	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
95½	82	BosE pf	8.88	11.		z40	83¼	83¼	83¼	—1¼
12⅛	10⅛	BosE pr	1.17	11.		10	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	BosE pr	1.46	11.		8	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
18⅝	9¾	Braniff	.36	3.0	5	279	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
33½	20⅛	BraunC	.80	3.3	7	71	25¼	24¼	24¼	—1⅛
31¼	24½	BrigSt	1.08	4.2	9	34	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
40⅝	28	BristM	1.22	3.6	11	324	34⅛	33⅞	34¼	
19	13⅜	BritPet	.43e	2.2	9	196	u19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
18¼	15⅛	BrkwGl	1.08	6.1	8	10	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
21½	18⅝	BkyUG	1.90	9.6	6	12	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
26¾	24¾	BkUG pf	2.47	9.6		7	25⅞	25¾	25¾	
23⅝	9⅛	BwnShp	.80	4.2	6	16	19	18½	19	+ ¼
10¾	7⅛	Brown	.30	3.0	6	25	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
30	21⅞	BwnGp	1.80	6.9	6	22	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
16	9⅝	BwnFer	.60	4.4	10	137	13⅝	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.70	5.0	6	230	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	
34¼	27⅝	Brnsw pf	2.40	8.3		20	29¼	29	29	— ¼
29	18⅝	BrushW	1.40	5.3	6	12	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
21⅝	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.9	7	360	18⅛	17¼	18	+ ¼
6⅞	5¼	BudgC pf	.60	10.		18	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
36⅛	22	BufFo	1.60a	5.9	6	16	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
10¾	5⅛	Bulova				301	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
15	10	Bundy	.88	8.1	5	17	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
22¾	9½	BunkR	.50	2.3	7	290	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅜
25½	18	BnkR pf	1.50	6.4		12	23½	23½	23½	— ½
22⅝	16¾	Burlind	1.40	7.8	7	1156	18	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
46¼	35	BurlNo	1.80	4.7	5	95	38½	38	38½	+ ½
7¾	6⅜	BrlNo pf	.55	8.0		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
47	36	BrlNo pf	2.85	7.4		81	38⅝	37½	38⅝	+1⅛
23⅛	15⅛	Burndy	.88	4.1	9	9	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	— ¼
13¼	2⅛	BrnsRL	.20	4.6		1421	4½	3⅞	4⅜	+ ⅝
88	58⅝	Burrgh	2	3.0	11	657	67⅛	66⅛	67	+ ½
28½	14	Butlerin	.80	3.8	7	12	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
16½	6⅞	Buttes				73	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
		— C—C—C —								
64¾	43¼	CBS	2.60	4.8	8	333	54⅝	54	54⅝	+ ¼
11⅝	4¾	CCI			4	106	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
14	9¼	CI Rty	.10e	.7		83	u14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
37½	29	CIT	2.40	7.6	8	124	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
15½	7	CLC	.24	1.9	16	7	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	7¾	CNA Fn			4	244	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
18½	13¼	CNA pf	1.10	6.6		47	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	9⅞	CNAI	1.08a	9.4		4	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛



Northern Trust Corporation

and Subsidiaries including

The Northern Trust Bank

Established 1889 • Member F.D.I.C.

THE DIRECTORS

KARL D. BAYS
Chairman
American Hospital Supply Corporation

SILAS S. CATHCART
Chairman
Illinois Tool Works Inc.

JAMES W. COZAD
Executive Vice President
Standard Oil Company (Indiana)

ALBERT B. DICK III
Chairman of the Board
A.B. Dick Company

WESLEY M. DIXON, JR.
Vice Chairman
G. D. Searle & Co.

EDWARD S. DONNELL
Chairman and President
Montgomery Ward & Co., Incorporated

DOUGLAS R. FULLER
Retired Vice Chairman
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The Northern Trust Company

LINDSEY HOPKINS
Chairman of the Board
Security Trust Company

CHARLES W. LAKE, JR.
Chairman and President
R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company

WILLIAM G. MITCHELL
President
Central Telephone & Utilities Corporation

JOHN S. REED
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Santa Fe Industries, Inc.

GILBERT H. SCRIBNER, JR.
Chairman
Scribner & Co.

EDWARD BYRON SMITH
Chairman of the Board
Northern Trust Corporation

HAROLD BYRON SMITH
Chairman of the Executive Committee
Illinois Tool Works Inc.

E. NORMAN STAUB
Vice Chairman
Northern Trust Corporation
Chairman of the Board
The Northern Trust Company

PHILIP W. K. SWEET, JR.
President
Northern Trust Corporation
The Northern Trust Company

OMER G. VOSS
Retired Vice Chairman
International Harvester Company

Consolidated Statement of Condition

	December 31 1978	December 31 1977
	(In Thousands)	
Assets		
Cash and Due from Banks	$ 752,497	$ 708,666
Securities		
U.S. Government	471,170	545,156
Federal Agency and Other	10,724	10,672
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	358,908	369,679
Trading Account	156,169	124,459
Total	996,971	1,049,966
Money Market Assets		
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell	117,350	208,475
Time Deposits with Banks — Domestic	154,680	136,083
— Foreign Offices	482,038	435,766
Other	32,701	52,322
Total	786,769	832,646
Loans — Domestic	1,825,273	1,344,011
— Foreign Offices	217,325	280,323
Total	2,042,598	1,624,334
Allowance for Loan Losses	*(26,100)*	*(25,404)*
Direct Lease Financing	21,764	22,750
Buildings and Equipment	93,400	89,696
Customers' Acceptance Liability	114,283	11,400
Other Assets	90,725	66,471
Total	$4,872,907	$4,380,525
Liabilities		
Deposits		
Demand	$1,270,915	$1,229,482
Savings	794,781	834,074
Other Time	859,489	495,403
Foreign Offices	742,889	819,142
Total Deposits	3,668,074	3,378,101
Federal Funds Purchased and Other Borrowings	675,266	599,790
Long-Term Notes	60,000	60,000
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses	74,137	68,379
Dividend Declared	2,400	2,150
Liability on Acceptances	114,283	11,400
Other Liabilities	20,951	12,673
Total Liabilities	4,615,111	4,132,493
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred Stock — No Par Value, 200,000 shares authorized but unissued		
Common Stock — $10 Par Value	51,250	51,250
Capital Surplus	118,673	118,673
Retained Earnings	99,605	82,539
Treasury Stock, at cost, 325,000 shares in 1978 and 125,000 shares in 1977	*(11,732)*	*(4,430)*
Total Stockholders' Equity	257,796	248,032
Total	$4,872,907	$4,380,525

	1978	1977
Shares authorized	7,000,000	7,000,000
Shares issued	5,125,000	5,125,000
Shares outstanding	4,800,000	5,000,000

Subsidiaries of Northern Trust Corporation

The Northern Trust Company
Main Offices: 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60675
Banking Centers: 125 South Wacker Dr., 120 East Oak St.
Bond Representative Office: New York
International Branches: London, Hong Kong, Cayman Islands
Edge Act Subsidiaries: The Northern Trust International Banking Corporation, New York; Northern Trust Interamerican Bank, Miami

Security Trust Company, Miami, Florida

Security Trust Company of Naples, Florida

Security Trust Company of Sarasota N.A., Florida

The Northern Trust Company of Arizona, Phoenix

Nortrust Farm Management, Inc., Chicago
Regional Offices: Memphis, Denver, and San Antonio

London Branch, 38 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9BR England
Phone: 623-1101 Telex—884641 NORTRUST LDN

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
55	44⅛	CPC	2.70	5.4	8	233	50½	49⅞	50⅛	
18	14¼	CP Nat	1.64	9.9	8	3	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
21⅞	14⅝	CTS	.70	3.5	8	47	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
38½	21⅛	CabotC	1.20	3.5	7	45	34½	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Cadence			5	15	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
36⅜	14	Caesars			32	343	34¾	33⅞	34⅜	+ ¾
17¼	13	Callhn	.40b	2.5	14	66	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	
4¾	2⅝	CamerB			6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
40½	25¾	CmpRL	.80a	2.4	18	48	34¾	33¾	33¾	— ¾
38	31	CamSp	1.76	5.3	9	108	33⅞	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
28⅝	22½	CampT	1.08	4.6	7	70	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	
22½	14¾	CdPac	1.10e	5.2	6	105	21¼	20¾	21⅛	+ ¼
12¼	9	CanalR	.64	6.2	27	4	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
47¾	37	CapCits	.20	.5	11	26	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅜
26½	17⅞	CapHold	.92	4.8	8	36	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	CarlingO	.02e	.5	11	87	4	4	4	
31¾	19¼	Carlisle	1.60	5.2	6	15	30¾	30¼	30½	— ¼
12	5⅞	CaroFrg	.40	5.7	4	17	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
23⅞	19⅞	CarPw	1.96	9.0	7	314	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
29⅞	26¼	CarP pf	2.67	9.6		1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
31	21¼	CarTec	1.60	6.0	7	32	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	
28⅛	15	CarrCp	1	3.8	8	216	26⅝	26½	26½	
50⅝	27¾	Carr pf	1.86	3.8		6	48¾	48½	48½	— ½
24	16¾	CarsPir	1	5.8	5	10	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
20⅞	13¾	CartHaw	1	6.4	6	24	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
36⅛	24¾	CartHw pf	2	7.4		1	27	27	27	+ ¼
10	6¾	CartWal	.40	5.0	9	22	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅝	CascNG	.50r	6.6	11	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
23½	15⅝	CastlCk	.80b	5.1	8	110	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
65	45⅝	CatroT	2.10	3.5	9	268	59⅞	58⅝	59⅝	+ ¾
15¼	10⅝	CecoCp	.60	4.7	25	16	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
47⅛	35⅞	Celanse	3	7.3	6	191	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	+ ¾
51	44¼	Celan pf	4.50	9.8		1	46	46	46	
8⅛	3	Cenco			11	60	4	3⅞	4	
27	17¾	Centex	.20	.9	9	267	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	14⅝	CenSoW	1.42	9.1	7	420	15¾	15½	15⅝	
22	19⅝	CenHud	1.96	9.7	7	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
17⅝	15¼	CenIlLt	1.70	9.9	9	40	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
14⅞	12¼	CenIlPS	1.28	9.7	8	83	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
26¾	18	CenLaE	1.52	6.3	8	275	24⅝	23½	24¼	+1½
16⅜	14⅝	CeMPw	1.52	9.9	7	12	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
16¾	11⅝	CenSoya	.76	5.6	7	47	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
26½	22¼	CenTel	1.84	7.0	9	3367	26⅜	26	26⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	17⅛	CentrDat	1	3.1	13	163	31⅜	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅛
8½	6⅞	CentrTel	.54	7.3	7	62	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
24⅞	15⅝	Crt-teed	.80	4.7	5	38	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
22	17¼	CessAir	.80	4.4	8	223	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ¼
26¼	16¾	Chmpln	1.24	5.8	5	131	21⅜	21	21¼	
26½	17⅝	Chml pf	1.20	5.7		7	21	21	21	— ¼
12⅝	9	ChamSp	.72	7.5	6	81	9¾	9½	9⅝	
8	4	ChartCo	.28	4.1	7	1048	7	6⅞	6⅞	
1⅜	1	ChartCo wt				2495	u 2	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
35½	27⅞	ChrtNY	2.24	7.1	5	25	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	— ¼
9⅞	7¾	ChasFd	.72e	8.2		7	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
37¼	27⅞	ChasM	2.40	8.2	5	353	29⅞	29	29⅛	— ¼
14¾	6½	Chelsea	.50	4.5		19	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
45¼	36	ChmNY	3.16	8.2	5	30	38⅝	38⅜	38½	+ ⅛
24¼	20⅛	ChNY pf	1.87	9.0		1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
51¾	25⅝	ChesVa	1.50	4.4	12	14	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅜
27½	20¼	ChesePn	1.08	4.8	11	215	22⅝	22	22½	+ ½
35½	24⅞	Chessie	2.32	8.5	8	147	27¼	27	27¼	
59	43⅝	ChiBrI	2a	4.2	8	3	48⅞	48	48	
11⅞	4	ChiMlw			19	17	8⅝	8½	8¾	
34⅞	23¼	ChiPneT	2	8.1	8	33	24¾	24½	24⅝	— ¼
7⅞	3⅝	ChkFull			5	27	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
12⅝	6⅝	ChrisCft			8	52	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	
9	4¼	Chrisin	.40e	6.5	4	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24¾	14⅝	Chroma	1.10	5.6	6	83	20¼	19⅝	19¾	— ¼
13⅝	8⅛	Chrysler	.40	4.0		341	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
5⅛	3	Chrys wt				39	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
23¾	19¼	Chrys pf	2.75	13.		60	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
31	20⅝	ChurCh	.44	1.9	11	252	22¾	22	22⅝	— ⅛
31¼	26½	CinBell	2.32	8.2	5	14	28½	28¼	28⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	19⅛	CinGE	1.96	9.9	8	384	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
47½	40½	CinG pf	4	9.5		z110	42	41½	42	+ ½
108⅝	99½	CinG pf	9.52	9.4		z20	101	101	101	—1⅛
37¼	18¼	CinMil	1.10	3.6	8	33	31	30½	30¾	+ ¼
29½	18⅞	Citicrp	1.16	5.0	6	1697	23¾	23	23¼	+ ⅜
58¾	45⅛	CitiesSv	3.20	6.0	7	111	53¾	53⅛	53¾	+ ⅜
1⅞	1	CitzSoRt				16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18¼	12⅛	CityInv	1	6.7	3	306	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
2¾	11-32	CityInv wt				9	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
29¾	21	CityIn pf	2	8.0		74	25⅛	24¾	25	+ ⅜
40½	30½	ClarkE	2	5.2	6	78	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	
18⅛	11⅛	ClarkOil	.60	3.2	93	125367	u18⅞	17½	18⅞	+1⅜
31⅞	25⅛	ClvCli	1.20a	4.2	6	13	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	— ¼
22¼	16⅝	ClevEl	1.92	10.	8	99	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
13¼	7	Clevepk	.60	5.8	11	39	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
15⅛	9⅝	Clorox	.68	6.3	7	121	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	9¼	CluetlPe	.60	5.6	6	46	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
13	10⅛	CluettP pf	1	9.5		17	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
16½	7¼	Coachm	.60	7.6	4	170	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
20½	12⅞	CstlStGs	.30	1.7	7	346	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
23¾	17¼	CstlSG pf	1.83	9.6		3	19	19	19	
9¼	5½	CocaBtl	.40	6.3	9	142	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
47¼	35⅝	CocaCl	1.74	4.1	14	530	42¼	41⅝	42⅛	
43¾	20⅜	CldwBk	1.40	3.6	8	5	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅛
16¾	10⅛	ColeNl	.64	5.1	8	6	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	2⅞	Coleco				44	3⅛	3	3	
23¼	16¼	ColgPal	1.08	6.1	8	301	17¾	17½	17¾	
13¼	8¼	ColAik	.72	7.9	5	59	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅛	CollinF	.28	2.2	7	73	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
38	21⅝	ColPen	1.20	5.5	5	194	22	21⅝	22	
42⅝	30½	Coltind	2.10	5.9	5	53	35½	34½	35½	+ ⅞
89¾	62½	Colt pf	4.25	5.6		3	75¾	75¼	75¼	—3⅛
29½	25⅛	ColGas	2.44	9.6	6	76	26	25½	25½	— ⅜
60½	54¼	ColGs pf	5.62	10.		2	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
59	54	ColGs pf	5.48	10.		2	54½	54½	54½	— ½
27½	13⅞	ColuPct	.40	2.0	3	326	20¾	19⅞	20	— ⅝
27⅛	20½	ColSOh	2.32	9.7	14	43	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
27¾	22⅛	CSO pf	2.42	10.		2	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	
35¼	27⅞	CombCm	.20	.7	11	182	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
44⅞	31	CmbEn	2	5.8	7	87	34½	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	9⅝	CmbEq	.14b	1.3	13	406	11⅛	10½	10½	— ¼
28⅞	24⅜	CmwE	2.60	9.8	8	232	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
9⅛	8	CmwE wtA				1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
21	18⅛	CwE pf	1.42	7.4		9	19⅛	19¼	19¼	— ¼
22⅝	18⅞	CwE pf	1.90	9.6		18	20⅛	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
98⅞	85½	CwE pf	8.38	9.3		11	91	90⅞	90⅞	+1⅛
27⅞	25¼	CwE pf	2.37	9.0		4	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
31⅛	26⅛	CwE pf	2.87	10.		11	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
84⅝	74⅞	CwE pf	7.24	9.4		2	77	77	77	+1
49⅝	32⅝	Comsat	2	5.0	9	52	40	39⅝	40	— ¼
22⅝	12⅞	CoPsyc	.50	2.9	10	35	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
21¾	18⅝	ComPS	1.68	9.4	6	4	20	20	20	
46	28⅞	Compgr	.20	.5	14	37	42	41	42	+ ¼
17	8⅝	CompScl			10	90	11¼	11	11¼	
33⅞	21¾	ConeMl	1.80	7.0	4	42	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
26¼	16¼	Congolm	.80	3.7	6	97	21⅞	21	21⅝	+ ⅝
20¾	17	ConnM	1.80	10.	15	7	17⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
18⅞	15⅝	CnnNG	1.60	9.6	9	24	17⅞	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
25⅞	12¾	Conrac	.80b	5.5	8	24	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛
25	21¾	ConEd	2.44	10.	6	179	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
80	71	ConE pf	6	7.7		5	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	— ⅜
52⅞	45¼	ConE pf	4.65	10.		z170	46	d45	46	— ¼
51¾	46⅝	ConE pf	5	10.		4	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
27	21	ConFds	1.60	6.8	7	86	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	
34	19¾	CnsFrt	1.10	4.9	4	119	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
41¾	33⅞	CnsNG	3	7.8	8	29	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
116⅞	108¼	CnG pf	10.96	9.9		z10	110½	110½	110½	+1
25⅛	20⅛	ConsPw	2.24	10.	7	111	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
49½	42¼	CnPw pf	4.50	10.		z120	44¼	43⅞	44¼	+ ⅛
84¼	69½	CnPw pf	7.45	9.7		z6080	78	75	76⅞	+ ⅞
24⅞	19½	CnPw pr	2.23	10.		5	21⅝	21½	21½	— ½
26½	21¾	CnPw pf	2.43	10.		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
16⅝	8⅛	ContAir	.30e	3.5	3	283	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅝	ContCan				74	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
28⅞	22⅝	CntlCorp	2	7.8	5	129	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ¼
33⅛	25⅝	CntlGrp	2.20	8.2	8	351	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	23¼	CnlGp pr	2	8.4		37	23¾	23⅝	23¾	
32⅞	23½	ContIll	1.44	5.6	6	205	25⅞	25	25⅞	+ ⅜
17	13¾	ContIIP	1.30e	8.1	31	91	16¼	16	16	— ⅜
6	2¼	ContIlRt				283	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	24½	ContOil	1.50	4.8	7	1642	31¼	30	31⅛	+1⅛
83	68⅞	ContOil pf	2	2.5		1	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	14⅛	ContTel	1.24	8.1	8	361	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
44½	22⅞	CtlData	.40	1.2	7	271	33¼	32½	33⅛	+ ⅝
51	43⅞	CnDt pf	4.50	9.5		z30	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
30⅛	20	Conwd	1.50	5.3	9	6	28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
7¼	2⅞	CookUn	.39t	8.2	6	102	4⅞	4½	4¾	— ⅛
60	40⅞	Coopln	1.84	3.8	8	22	48⅝	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
29	14⅝	CoopLab	.40	1.9	10	109	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	10⅛	CoopTR	.80	6.7	5	10	12	12	12	
25	17¼	Copelnd	.84	4.5	7	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
22½	16¼	Coppwd	1.28	8.1	8	17	16¼	d15⅝	15⅝	— ¾
6¾	3⅝	Corduro	.44	9.3	12	26	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
20	13⅞	Corein	.78	4.1	7	55	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
65	44⅞	CornG	1.88	3.5	9	73	53⅝	52⅞	53⅛	— ⅛
32⅞	18½	CorrBlk	1.24	5.3	9	9	23½	23⅛	23¼	— ⅜
5½	1⅜	Cousins				40	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
25½	16½	Cowles	.90	4.2	18	14	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ¼
59⅞	32	CoxBdct	.72	1.3	11	2	55¾	55¾	55¾	— ¼
14⅝	9	Craig	.50	4.9	4	15	10⅛	10	10⅛	
37	23	Crane	1.40b	4.8	8	53	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅞	CreditF	.40	5.5	5	27	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
30¼	24	CrockN	1.80	6.6	5	45	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
46½	37	CrckN pf	3	7.2		2	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛
27¼	22⅝	CrckN pf	2.18	8.9		12	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ⅜
19	12⅞	CrompK	1.04	6.8	6	31	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ⅜
28½	19¾	CrouHi	1.25	5.4	9	4	23	23	23	— ¼
35⅝	23	CrwnCk			7	76	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛
38	29	CrwZel	1.90	5.8	7	155	32⅞	32½	32¾	
39¼	27½	CrumF	2.08	5.7	4	37	36½	36¼	36½	+ ¼
42⅝	29⅞	CumEn	1.80	4.9	5	102	36½	36¼	36⅝	— ¼
11⅜	8⅛	CunnDrg	.32	3.5	8	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	10	CurrInc	1.10	9.8	5	8	11⅛	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
22¼	11⅞	CurtW	.80	5.6	8	34	14¼	14	14	
29	21⅜	CurtW A	2	8.9		1	22½	22½	22½	
20¼	19⅝	Cyclp	.88	4.5	3	25	19⅞	d19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
27¾	14½	Cyprus	.80b	3.0	11	501	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ¼
		— D—D—D —								
14⅛	7⅝	DPF			4	47	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
8¾	4½	Damon	.20	3.9	171	47	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	9½	DanRiv	.88	6.3	6	480	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	19⅝	DanaCp	1.40	4.8	6	67	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅜
22¾	15	Daniel	.26	1.3	10	42	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ¼
49½	34½	DartInd	1.80	4.5	8	64	40½	40¼	40⅜	— ⅛
49½	34½	Dart pf	2	5.0		7	40	40	40	— ½
71⅜	42	DataGen			14	99	61⅝	60¼	61⅛	+ ⅞
49⅞	19	DataTer	.20e	.5	15	86	38	36¼	38	+1⅞
76¾	36	Datapnt			16	60	71¼	69½	71¼	+1¼
19	13⅛	Dayco	.50b	3.4	4	42	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
44½	33¾	DaytHd	1.60	4.2	3	250	38½	38	38	— ½
18¼	14⅝	DaytPL	1.66	11.	9	142	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	22½	Deere	1.50	4.1	8	577	37	36⅛	36¾	+ ⅛
14½	12⅞	DelmP	1.36	9.9	8	88	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
58	36¾	DeltaAir	1	2.6	6	205	39⅞	38⅞	39⅛	— ⅜
12⅜	6⅞	Deltec	5.50c		28	15	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
15¼	5¼	Deltona			88	125	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
36½	24⅝	DenMf	1.52	4.5	7	37	34⅛	33	34	+1⅛
35	21⅛	Dennys	.80	3.8	7	81	21⅛	d21	21⅛	
25½	13¾	Dentsply	.80	5.1	19	23	15¾	15½	15¾	
17¾	11	DeSoto	1	8.3	6	64	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ¼
16¾	13⅝	DetEd	1.52	10.	8	172	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
74	59⅞	DetE pf	5.50	8.5		8	65	65	65	— ¼
100	81	DetE pf	9.32	11.		z150	89⅛	88⅝	88⅞	— ½
83⅝	67¼	DetE pf	7.45	10.		z100	74	73½	74	+1⅞
28¼	25	DetE pf	2.75	11.		12	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	— ¼
28¼	25	DE pfB	2.75	11.		4	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
100⅞	95	DetE pf	9.72	9.7		z5000	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
24⅝	20	DetE pr	2.28	11.		14	21⅛	20¾	21	— ⅛
23¼	16	Dexter	.80	4.0	9	12	20	20	20	
14¼	7¾	DiGior	.48	4.0	8	80	12⅝	12	12⅛	
25	14½	DialCp	1.20	5.6	7	11	21⅝	21	21⅜	
40⅝	30	DiaInt	2.20	5.7	8	97	38½	38	38½	
18½	14½	DiaInt pf	1.20	6.9		12	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	
29¾	19	DiamS	1.40	7.4	6	430	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	DickAB	.20a	1.3	14	76	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
27¼	11⅞	Dictaph	.84	3.2	10	33	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
24⅝	18	Diebold	.60	2.9	12	37	20½	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
58¼	38½	DigitalEq			15	348	53⅝	51⅞	52⅝	+ ½
11½	7	Dillingm	.52	5.6	9	75	9⅜	9	9¼	+ ¼
34¾	27½	Dillon	1.32b	4.4	10	52	30	29¾	30	
47⅛	31½	Disney	.48	1.3	12	282	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅜
3¾	1	Divrsfdln			24	46	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
6½	2½	DivrsMtg				154	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ¼
20¼	13⅞	DrPepr	.64	4.5	13	96	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
95	62¾	DomeM	.80a	.9	11	72	85½	85	85¼	+1⅛
6½	2⅝	DonLJ	.14	4.0	12	25	3½	3⅜	3½	
33⅛	22	Donnly	1	3.5	10	204	28½	28	28½	
26¾	15⅝	DorOliv	.60	3.1	9	13	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
22½	11	Dorsey	.60	4.7	5	21	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
51¼	38	Dover	1.40	3.0	9	11	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅝
30⅞	22	DowCh	1.40	5.3	8	902	26⅜	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅜
39	29½	DowJn	1.44	4.4	12	56	33⅝	33	33	— ¾
35⅛	25¼	Dravo	1.28	5.0	7	71	25⅝	25⅛	25½	— ¼
47⅞	35	Dressr	1	2.7	7	246	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	
17	14½	DrexB	1.48	9.3		4	16	15¾	16	
17⅞	10	Dreyfs	.75e	5.2	8	15	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
144	97⅛	duPont	5a	3.8	8	250	132⅜	130	132	+1¼
49⅛	43¼	duPnt pf	3.50	8.0		1	43⅝	43½	43½	
62½	54½	duPnt pf	4.50	8.0		3	56¼	56⅛	56¼	+ ¼
21⅞	18⅛	DukeP	1.80	9.5	7	446	19⅝	19	19	— ⅜
88	74¾	Duke pf	6.75	8.5		27	79¾	79⅜	79¾	— ¼
101¾	88½	Duke pf	8.70	9.6		z200	90¼	90¼	90¼	—2¼
92⅞	80½	Duke pf	7.80	9.5		z50	81¾	81¾	81¾	—1¾
38⅝	27⅝	DumBr	1.40	4.3	13	180	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
19½	14½	DuqLt	1.72	11.	11	135	16½	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅝
27	20½	Duq pfA	2.10	9.9		z230	21¼	21¼	21¼	—1
24½	19	Duq pf	2	9.9		z1000	21	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
24	20	Duq pf	2.05	9.3		z20	22	22	22	—1
24½	19½	Duq pf	2.07	10.		z120	20	20	20	—1⅞
25½	21	Duq pfG	2.10	9.8		z200	22	21½	21½	
24½	21	Duq pr	2.10	9.7		3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
26¾	21	Duq pr	2.31	10.		z230	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	25	Duq pr	2.75	10.		z140	27½	27½	27½	
12½	6	DutchB	.16	2.2		12	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
7½	4⅛	DynAm	.10a	1.9	5	18	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
		— E—E—E —								
33	16⅞	EG&G	.60	2.1	13	72	28½	28	28½	+ ¼
3½	2⅛	EMI	.18e	6.9	18	32	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	20	E Sys	1.20	5.3	7	32	22½	22½	22½	
25½	16	EagleP	.80	3.9	8	13	21⅛	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
30¼	17⅛	Easco	1.20	6.4	6	6	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ¼
15⅞	6½	EastAir			3	538	8⅛	8	8¼	
25⅞	22⅞	EsAir pf	2.69	11.		22	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	
18⅞	13	EastGF	.80	4.3	32	875	u18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	14¼	EastUtl	1.60	11.	6	24	15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
68⅛	41⅛	EsKod	2a	3.3	12	1166	60⅝	59½	60½	+ ⅝
41½	33	Eaton	2.25	6.4	5	924	35¼	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅝
18⅞	14⅝	Echlin	.44	2.6	12	36	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
33⅜	23¼	EckrdJk	.80	2.7	11	190	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
34⅛	21¾	EdisBr	1.10	3.6	9	31	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	
26⅛	14	Edwrd	.60	3.9	4	15	15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
18¼	13⅛	ElPaso	1.32	7.7	7	527	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ⅜
25⅞	21	EPG dpf	2.35	11.		5	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	
12⅞	2⅞	ElecAssc			13	91	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	15⅝	EDS	.84	4.4	11	65	19¼	18⅞	19¼	
8½	3⅞	ElMeMg			4	141	4⅝	4½	4½	
11⅛	8⅛	EMM pf				4	9	9	9	
28⅝	17½	Elgin	1.60	7.5	8	97	21⅞	20½	21⅜	+ ⅜
6⅞	3¾	Elixir			4	11	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
35¾	24⅝	Eltra	1.34	4.8	7	7	28⅛	28	28	— ¼
39¼	29⅝	EmrsEl	1.44	4.2	12	257	34¼	34	34⅛	
28¾	16⅝	EmryA	.92	5.1	13	105	18	17⅝	18	
45	29	Emhart	2.20	6.3	6	51	35⅛	34¾	34⅞	+ ⅜
15¼	13⅛	EmpDs	1.40	9.8	8	11	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
6	4⅜	EmpD pf	.47	9.9		z170	4¾	4¾	4¾	
17¼	12¾	EmpGas	.50	3.1	9	11	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
35	20⅝	EngMC	1.40	4.0	8	225	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	+ ¼
16⅞	8½	EnnisB	.60	4.3	5	62	14⅛	14	14	
24½	16¾	Ensrch	1.36	7.8	6	84	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ¼
18	14⅛	Entex	.80	5.0	7	147	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
29¾	16	Envrtec	1	6.2	10	18	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
28½	20⅝	Equifx	2.20	9.6	8	7	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
13	10⅛	Equimk	.96	8.4	6	7	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
36¼	32⅛	EquitGs	3.04	9.3	5	11	32½	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅛
25¼	16⅛	EqtLf	2	11.	9	25	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
32⅞	23⅝	Esmrk	1.84	7.2	7	32	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅜
14¼	8⅛	Esquire	.50	3.8	6	8	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅜
17⅝	10¼	EssexCh	.70	5.7	6	23	12⅞	12¼	12¼	
19⅞	8½	Estrlin	.60	4.3	7	17	14	13⅞	14	— ⅛
24⅞	18½	Ethyl	1.20	5.3	5	11	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
25⅞	14½	EvanP	1.20a	6.5	5	43	18½	18¼	18⅝	
15⅝	13⅛	Evan pf	1.40	10.		3	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
35	21	ExCelO	1.60	6.2	6	8	26	26	26	— ¼
19¾	15⅝	Exclsr	1.73e	10.		5	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
53⅝	43	Exxon	3.60	7.1	8	2153	50½	50¼	50½	
		— F—F—F —								
28⅝	20½	FMC	1.40	6.1	5	247	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	7¾	Fabrge	.40	4.4	6	24	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
8¾	5¼	FabrlCtr	.24	3.4	6	27	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
7½	3⅞	FacetEnt			33	17	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
41¼	24½	FairCm	.80	2.6	7	95	30⅞	29⅞	30⅝	+ ¾
35½	17⅛	Fairind	.90	3.2	6	81	28⅝	28	28¼	— ⅜
11⅝	8⅞	FairmlF	.76	8.8	9	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11½	8⅝	Fairmtpt	1	10.		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
37½	25¼	FalconS	.80	2.5	17	304	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
5¾	2⅞	FarchMf				22	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
7½	3⅞	Fedders			79	189	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
41⅞	28	FedCo	2	5.2	5	13	38½	38	38½	+ ½
29⅝	22½	FedExpr			10	19	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ¼
35⅛	22	FdMog	2.16	6.5	6	57	33¼	32½	33	+ ⅜
19⅝	13½	FedNM	1.28	7.8	4	97	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	
27½	12½	FedPB	.90	3.6	9	137	25⅛	24⅞	25	
16⅛	11⅛	FdSignl	1	6.7	6	3	15	15	15	— ⅛
41¼	30⅝	FedDSt	1.70	5.3	8	92	32¼	32	32	— ¼
35	18¼	Ferro	1.08	4.3	7	95	25⅞	25¼	25⅛	— ⅜
12⅜	7	FldFin	.40	4.6	3	24	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
35½	29½	FldUni	2.60	8.3	6	2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ¼
31¼	22⅛	Fldcst	1.40a	5.6	4	43	25⅝	25	25	— ¾
18⅞	8½	Filmwy	.20b	1.4	8	180	14⅛	14	14⅛	
14	10	FinCpA	.50	3.8	6	38	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	11⅞	FinSBar	.60	4.0	4	19	15¼	14⅞	15	— ⅛
38½	21¼	FinlFed	1.20	4.3	4	64	28⅛	27¾	28	+ ⅛
15¼	11⅛	Firestn	1.10	8.3		393	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
20⅝	14¼	FtChrt	.80	5.4	4	92	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	16¾	FstChic	1.10	6.3	5	100	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
39¾	30⅝	FtBnTx	1.32	4.0	7	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ¼
38⅞	32½	FtInBn	1.30	3.9	8	40	33⅝	33	33	
16½	8	FstMiss	.40	2.8	359	168	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	24¾	FstNBo	2	7.8	5	50	26	25½	25¾	— ½
25½	21	FtNStBn	2.20	9.2	6	13	24	23⅞	23⅞	
17⅝	12⅞	FstPa	1.32	9.4	7	120	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
3¾	1⅞	FstPa wt				17	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
3⅛	1¼	FtPaMtg				22	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13	10½	FtUnRt	1.08	10.	10	36	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
7	6⅛	FtVaBk	.50	8.2	6	80	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
29¾	22⅞	FtWisc	1.76	7.6	6	15	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
36	23	FischM	1.40	6.0	6	8	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
12⅞	7¾	FishFds	.60	5.1	8	216	11⅞	11	11⅞	— ⅛
19¾	13¼	FishrScl	.44	3.1	6	39	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
16¾	10	FleetEnt	.52	4.8	5	149	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
23½	15½	Fleming	.90	5.5	7	14	16¾	16½	16½	
25¼	13	FlexiV	.80	5.5	4	58	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
39⅝	19⅝	Flntkt	1.40b	4.5	6	40	31	30	30⅝	+ ⅜
53⅝	38¼	FlaECst			9	7	48⅝	48	48¼	— ⅛
30¼	21½	FlaGas	1.64	6.5	6	80	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	23⅝	FlaPL	2.08	7.6	6	228	27½	27¼	27½	
33¾	28⅝	FlaPow	2.76	8.5	7	69	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	20¼	FlaStl	1.60	5.3	4	47	30	29⅝	30	+ ¼
43½	29⅞	Fluor	1.40	4.2	7	181	33⅞	33	33¼	— ⅜
23¾	16¼	FooteC	1.40	7.9	6	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
51⅞	39	FordM	3.60	8.8	3	2196	40⅞	40	40¾	+ ⅛
23½	17	ForMK	1.24	6.7	5	17	18¾	18⅜	18½	— ⅛
37⅞	27¾	FMK pf	1.80	6.0		7	30	30	30	+ ¼
14⅞	12½	FtDear	1.24	9.7		48	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
42¾	27¾	FrtHow	1.08	2.8	10	9	38⅝	38½	38⅝	— ⅜
40¼	26¾	FosWh	1.20	3.3	8	237	36⅝	34⅞	36⅛	+1
19¼	9⅝	Fotomat	.50	3.6	13	202	14	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
44½	24⅝	FourPho			12	90	30⅞	30½	30⅞	
14½	6⅞	FoxStaP	.60	4.8	8	41	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
40⅛	28⅞	Foxbro	1.10	3.6	8	7	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	— ¼
11¾	5⅞	FrankM	.30	4.1	9	652	7⅞	7	7¼	+ ¼
38	18⅝	FrpMin	1.60	4.4	20	210	36¼	35⅞	36¼	+ ⅜
20	9	Frigtrn	.22	1.3	13	212	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	24⅝	Fruehf	2.20	7.9	4	159	27⅞	27⅜	27¾	+ ¼
14	7½	Fuqua	.44	4.5	5	143	10	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
15⅝	9⅝	GAF	.68	5.7	5	218	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	14⅛	GAF pf	1.20	7.5		20	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
32	22¼	GATX	1.80	7.3	5	143	24¾	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
40	30	GAT pf	2.50	7.5		1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ½
22½	9	GCA	.15	.9	11	62	17⅛	16⅝	17	
14	6¼	GDV			4	30	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	4¾	GF Eqp				5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
4	1¾	GMR Pr			10	123	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
38⅛	23⅝	GamSk	1.40	5.0	7	31	27¾	25⅝	27¾	+ ¼
50⅝	35	Gannett	1.40	3.5	13	143	40⅝	39¾	40⅛	— ⅛
17½	6¾	GapStr	.30	3.0	5	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
30⅞	15½	GardDn	1	3.3	14	745	30⅛	30¼	30⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	16¼	Garfink	1.24	6.4	7	6	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	
15⅝	12⅝	GosSvc	1.28	8.7	6	3	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	Gatewy	.60	8.4	3	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
40	23⅝	GearhlO	.28	.8	18	253	36¼	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
34⅞	19	Geico	1	3.7	10	11	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ¼
24⅞	17⅛	GemCo	1.80a	8.5		3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
16¼	13½	GemIn	1.20a	8.3		15	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	8⅞	GAInv	1.22e	13.		138	10	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
49	29	GnAmO	.60b	1.2	27	450	48¾	47⅞	48⅝	+ ⅝
20¾	12¼	GnCable	1.10	6.5	9	52	17	16¾	16⅞	
24⅝	20	GnCbl pr	1.94	8.4		29	23¼	23	23	— ¼
9½	6½	GnCare			7	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
45¾	27⅝	GCinma	1.12	3.0	8	19	36⅞	36½	36⅞	
93½	37	GenDyn	.75e	.9		178	81	79¾	80⅝	+ ½
37¼	33½	GenDyn wi				12	33¾	d33	33	—1½
59	51	GnDyn pf	4.25	7.4		1	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝	— ⅛
57⅛	43⅝	GenEl	2.60	5.6	9	976	46⅞	46⅛	46½	— ⅛
29½	26½	GnFds	1.80	5.2	8	95	35	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
29¼	21¼	GnGth	1.52e	5.6	18	22	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
14	8⅜	GnHost	.60	4.4	75	25	13½	13¼	13½	
41⅜	19⅝	GnInst	.60	2.0	8	94	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
40¾	31	GnInstr pf	3	8.3		3	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
21½	11⅛	GenMed	.44	3.5	11	33	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	26⅜	GnMills	1.16	4.4	9	297	26⅝	d26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
66⅞	53¼	GMot	6e	11.	4	1602	55	54⅝	55	+ ⅛
52	43⅞	GMot pf	3.75	8.0		27	46⅞	46½	46⅝	— ⅛
69½	59	GMot pf	5	8.0		1	62⅞	62⅞	62¾	+ ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	GnPort	.60	4.7	5	46	13	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	GPU	1.80	10.	8	178	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
10¼	5	GnRefr				3	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
33¾	23½	GnSignl	1	3.9	9	344	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	6¾	GnSteel	.40b	4.6	7	19	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
32⅛	27⅝	GTE	2.48	8.4	7	435	29¾	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
28½	24½	GTE pf	2.48	9.5		4	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	22⅞	GTire	1.50	6.0	5	58	25¼	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3¾	Genesco				116	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
41⅛	31	GenuPt	1.10	2.9	14	39	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅜
32½	23½	GaPac	1.10	3.8	10	597	29⅝	28⅞	29	
36⅛	34⅝	GaPac pf wi				252	36	36	36	
27⅝	24	GaPw pf	2.52	10.		1	25	25	25	
29¼	25¼	GaPw pf	2.75	10.		8	26⅜	26½	26⅜	+ ¼
83⅝	71	GaPw pf	7.72	10.		z100	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	+3
31⅞	20⅛	Geosrc	.68e	2.4	9	16	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	26	GerbPd	1.50	5.7	11	68	26½	d25⅝	26¼	— ⅛
44⅞	33	Getty	1.20	3.2	9	218	37	36	37	+ ⅝
18½	17⅛	Getty pf	1.20	6.7		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	6¾	GiantPC	.60	7.4	27	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	GibrFn	.60	4.2	6	309	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
16¾	12¼	GidLew	.70	4.6	4	67	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ¼
16⅛	13⅛	GiffHill	.80	5.4	5	24	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
33	24	Gillette	1.60	6.3	9	128	25⅝	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
12¼	6¼	Ginosinc			5	52	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
23⅝	13	GleasW	.80	5.0	6	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
20	9¾	GlobMar			8	125	15⅝	15	15⅜	— ⅛
12⅞	10⅞	GldWFn	.50	4.1	5	206	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
23¾	16⅛	Goodrch	1.32	7.5	5	284	17⅝	17½	17½	
10½	8¾	Gdrch pf	.97	10.		z200	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
18⅞	15⅝	Goodyr	1.30	7.8	6	579	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
22½	16⅛	GordJw	.60	3.4	7	9	17¾	17½	17½	
34⅜	23⅛	Gould	1.60	6.0	8	79	26½	26¼	26½	— ⅛
32⅝	23⅛	Grace	1.90	7.3	6	140	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ¼
38	26½	Grainger	.76	2.3	12	39	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
17¼	10⅞	Granitvl	1	8.7	383	25	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
19¾	12¾	GravDr	.80	6.2	5	23	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ¼
9¼	5	GtAtPc			53	87	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
38	24⅛	GtLkD	1a	2.7	5	57	36⅝	35½	36⅝	+1⅛
27⅝	21⅝	GNIrn	2.25e	8.7	19	8	26	25⅞	26	— ⅛
37½	23⅛	GtNoNk	1.40	4.1	8	100	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	— ⅛
24⅜	18¼	GtWFin	1.24	4.8	4	346	26⅝	26	26¼	— ⅛
35⅜	16⅝	GGiant	1.08	4.0	13	19	27½	27¼	27¼	—1
14⅞	11	Greyh	1.04	8.9	9	209	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
1⅛	5-16	Greyhnd wt				210	9-16	½	½	—1-16
11½	7¾	GrowC	.44b	4.9	6	53	9	8⅞	9	
6⅝	2⅞	GthRty				7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	14⅛	Grumm	1.20	7.9	6	154	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
20⅞	13½	Guardin	.36	2.3	6	7	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
16½	11⅛	GlfWstn	.75	5.2	4	347	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
72⅛	68	GlfW pf	5.75	8.4		3	68⅝	68	68⅝	+ ¼
78	55¼	GlfW pf	3.87	5.6		1	68½	68½	68½	— ⅛
36⅝	28⅛	GlfW pf	2.50	7.6		13	33	32⅝	32¾	— ¼
26⅞	22⅛	GulfOil	1.90	8.1	6	808	23⅞	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
14	8⅛	GulfRes	.25	2.0	9	282	12⅜	12⅛	12½	
17⅝	10	GulfR pf	.20	1.4		1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½

TWINKLE TWINKLE LITTLE STAR



LONE STAR is #1 in cement production in the Western Hemisphere.
#1 in ready-mixed concrete in the U.S.
#1 in sand and gravel in the U.S.

LONE STAR INDUSTRIES

Write for our Annual Report

One Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, Conn. 06830

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
19½	14	GulfR pf	1.30	7.2		4	18⅛	18	18⅛	+
19⅝	15¼	GulfR pf	1.60	8.9		20	18⅛	18	18	—
14¼	11⅛	GlfStUt	1.24	9.6	8	2512	13	12⅞	12⅞	+
16⅝	12⅛	GulfUtd	.88	6.3	7	48	14⅛	13⅞	14	+
13⅝	6	Gulton	.40	4.3	8	37	9½	9¼	9⅜	+
		— H—H—H —								
4⅝	2⅝	HMW			26	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
40½	32¼	HackW	3.60	9.2	8	2	39¼	39	39	—
7¾	4⅞	Haloca			4	18	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
31	20⅝	HallFB	1.24	4.7	11	20	26½	26	26⅝	—
27⅞	19	HallPrt	.80a	2.9	11	4	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	+
78⅝	54½	Hallibt	1.80	3.0	9	496	60¾	59⅜	60⅝	—
26⅞	17⅛	HamrP	1.40	6.1	7	19	23	22⅞	23	+
17⅜	14	HanJS	1.51e	9.8		48	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
22½	17¾	HanJI	1.84a	9.7		36	19¼	18⅞	19	+
24¼	18½	Hndlmn	1	6.8	6	49	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	—
19⅝	14⅝	HandyH	.60	3.2	10	24	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+
41¼	28¾	Hanna	1.80	5.2	12	11	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+
40⅝	25½	HarBrJ	1.44	3.6	12	177	40	38½	39⅝	—
18⅞	8¼	Hardees	.20	1.5	6	117	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—
23⅞	12⅝	Harnisht	1	7.5	7	400	13¼	13	13⅛	—
40½	15⅝	Harrah	.50	2.4	10	110	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	—
34⅞	26⅛	HarrBk	1.66	5.9	7	5	28⅜	28	28⅜	+
37	27	Harris	.60	2.1	13	201	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+
36⅞	26⅝	Harsco	1.80	6.1	6	51	29½	29½	29½	
16	10	HartSM	.88	6.9	6	142	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+
27⅜	16⅞	HarteHk	.56	2.7	13	38	21½	21	21⅛	—
14¼	6⅞	HartZd	.40	4.1	5	53	9⅞	9½	9¾	+
17⅝	14⅜	HattSe	1.50	9.4	11	4	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
28¼	24	HwIEl	2.24	8.5	7	12	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	—
26¼	15⅜	HayesA	1.28	7.3	9	34	17½	17⅛	17½	
17¼	9⅝	Hazeltn	.40	3.0	7	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
27⅜	15	HeathTec			6	10	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	—
14½	8½	Hecks	.24	2.4	7	80	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	—
8⅞	4⅝	HeclaM				200	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	—
31⅞	20⅝	HellmB	1.20	3.9	7	53	31	30¼	31	+
44¼	33⅜	HeinzH	2	5.0	9	276	40⅝	39⅞	40⅝	+
34¾	27½	Heinz pf	1.70	5.6		3	30½	30½	30½	+
11½	6¼	HeleneC			5	21	7½	7⅜	7½	+
21¼	15½	Hellrint	1.10	6.7	6	30	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—
88	68	Hellr pf	4.07	5.9		4	69	69	69	—8
50¼	35¼	HelmrP	.48	1.1	10	9	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	+
2	1⅛	HemCap				2	1½	1½	1½	—
8⅞	7⅛	HemInc	.66e	8.8		1	7½	7½	7½	
19	12¼	Hercules	1	5.4	8	891	18⅞	17⅞	18⅝	+
23½	18½	Hershy	1.30	6.5	7	17	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—
13¼	5⅝	Hesston				6	8⅝	8½	8½	—
31⅞	25⅛	Heublin	1.52	5.1	10	138	30	29⅝	30	+
94¾	61⅝	HewltPk	.60	.7	17	183	87¼	86	87¼	+
11⅝	5½	HghVlt	.10	1.4	12	43	7	6⅝	7	
33⅞	20½	Hillenbd	1.08	3.5	9	18	31	31	31	—
28⅞	22	Hilton	1	4.3	9	447	23⅛	22½	23	—
23¼	15⅛	Hobart	1.08	6.7	7	73	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
32⅝	14⅞	Holiday	.56	3.4	8	393	16½	16¼	16⅝	—
29⅞	15	HollyS			12	17⅝	17¼	17⅝		+
11½	10	HmeG pf	1.10	11.		20	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
40	29	Homstk	1.10a	3.1	15	113	35⅝	35	35	—
30⅛	23⅛	Honda	.37e	1.5	13	22	24	23⅞	24	+
75¾	43	Honwll	2.20	3.2	8	551	68⅞	67⅛	68⅜	+
25½	18⅝	HoovU	1.24	5.9	6	12	21	20⅞	20⅞	—
5⅝	2⅛	Horizon				452	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+
34½	24⅞	HospCp	.40	1.4	12	201	28½	28	28⅝	+
27	13	HostInll	.60	4.0	6	79	15⅛	14⅞	15	—
35⅝	14⅞	Houdle	1.20a	3.5	10	226	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛	
31¼	18⅛	HougM	1.40	4.7	7	6	29⅝	29⅛	29⅞	
11⅝	5⅛	HousFb	.36	6.1	8	62	6	5⅞	5⅞	—
21¾	16⅝	HoushF	1.45	7.9	6	104	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
47	37⅝	HouF pf	2.37	5.8		3	40⅜	40⅞	40⅞	
35½	28⅜	HouF pf	2.50	8.2		2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—
33⅜	26⅜	Housln	2.36	8.1	7	574	29⅛	29	29⅛	
28	19⅝	HousNG	1	4.0	8	140	25⅞	25⅛	25¼	+
17	9	HowdJn	.44	4.5	6	704	9⅞	9½	9⅞	
18	15⅜	Hubbrd	1.52	9.2	9	1	16⅝	16½	16½	
20½	17	HudsMln				1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—
48⅛	28⅝	HughsTl	.92	2.1	9	329	43⅞	43	43⅞	+
28⅞	14¼	Human	.75	3.0	14	292	25⅛	24⅜	25⅛	—
24⅝	21⅛	Huma pf	2.50	11.		28	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
16⅛	9⅞	HuntCh	.40	2.9	13	115	14¼	13¾	13⅞	+
16½	8⅛	HuntIR				7	12½	12½	12½	
24	10¾	HuttEF	.68	4.2	4	64	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+
14¾	9⅞	Huyck	.72	6.3	9	1	11½	11½	11½	+
		— I—I—I —								
32½	19¾	IC Ind	1.68	6.8	6	59	25	24⅝	24⅞	—
51	39⅝	IC In pf	3.50	8.5		10	41½	41¼	41⅜	—
7¾	4	ICN				1582	7⅜	6½	7⅛	+
47⅞	34	INACp	2.60	6.5	5	33	40⅛	39¾	39¾	—
18⅛	15⅝	INAIn	1.62	9.5		14	17	16⅞	17	+
13	9⅞	IU Int	.95	8.8	5	108	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
27½	24	IdahoP	2.28	9.3	8	24	24¾	24½	24⅝	+
28	18⅝	IdealB	1.60	6.5	6	37	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+
8⅛	4	IdealT	.24r	5.1		49	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	
25⅞	21⅞	IllPowr	2.28	10.	8	163	22¼	22	22¼	
28⅝	24	IlPow pf	2.35	9.8		z200	24	24	24	—1
28½	18½	ITW	.80	3.4	9	52	23½	23⅜	23½	+
24⅜	14⅛	ImplCp	.80	4.2	4	22	19½	19¼	19¼	—
19⅝	13⅝	INCO	.40	2.1	25	492	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
7⅛	5¼	IncCap	.70e	11.		7	6½	6½	6½	
10½	9	IncCC	.94e	9.6		3	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+
98⅞	80	IndlM pf	8.68	10.		z20	83	83	83	—3
116	103	IndlM pf	12	11.		z100	108¼	108	108¼	+
23¾	19⅝	IndlM pf	2.15	10.		6	20¾	20¾	20¾	—
24⅞	20⅛	IndlM pf	2.25	10.		3	21⅝	21⅞	21⅞	—
27¾	24	IndiGas	2.40	9.0	5	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—
24¾	21⅛	IndlPL	2	8.9	10	26	22½	22¼	22½	+
20	15⅞	IndlNat	1.44	8.2	5	8	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+
72⅞	11⅞	Inexco	.10	.6	17	369	16¾	15⅞	16¾	+
64¼	44⅛	IngerR	3.16	6.5	7	46	49	48⅝	48⅞	—
44	30⅜	IngR pf	2.35	7.2		3	33	32⅝	32⅝	—
15⅞	10½	IngrTec	.50	3.5	16	8	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	—
41⅞	33½	InlndStl	2.80a	7.9	5	69	35⅝	35⅛	35½	
17¼	11½	Inslico	.94b	7.8	5	79	12⅛	11⅞	12	+
2⅝	1⅝	InstInvTr				25	2	2	2	—
21	13⅞	Integon	.44a	2.7	7	45	16⅝	16	16⅜	—
22¾	18¼	ItcoSe	1.92a	9.5		23	20⅝	20¼	20¼	—
45½	34	Interco	2.20	5.9	6	355	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	+
29⅞	21⅛	Intrlk	2.20	8.9	14	9	24¾	24½	24¾	—
18⅞	10	IntAlum	.50	4.2	7	45	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	—
316¼	234¼	IBM	13.76	4.5	14	787	307	299¾	306⅝	+4⅞
27⅞	19⅝	IntFlav	.68	3.0	15	296	23⅛	22⅞	23	
44⅞	26¼	IntHarv	2.30	6.2	6	111	37¼	36¾	37¼	+
43½	34	IntMin	2.60	6.3	7	154	41	40⅝	41	—
25½	17	IntMult	1.10	5.9	7	8	18⅝	18¾	18¾	—
49¾	35½	IntPaper	2	4.9	8	132	40¾	39⅞	40½	+
16	8¼	IntRectf	.25	2.3	6	50	10⅞	10½	10⅞	
34⅝	26⅞	IntTT	2.20	7.8	7	596	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
56¾	44¾	IntTT pfJ	4	8.4		14	47⅝	47¼	47⅝	
55⅝	44	IntTT pfK	4	8.6		32	46½	46¼	46¼	—
61½	49⅛	IntTT pfO	5	9.3		3	53¾	53½	53½	
41¾	32¼	IntTT pf	2.25	6.4		2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—
58¾	47½	IntTT pf	4.50	9.0		8	50½	50¼	50¼	—
23⅝	15	Intrpce	1.30	7.3	5	23	18	17⅞	17⅞	—
93	60⅛	Intrpce pf	5	7.1		2	70	70	70	—
39¼	27	IntrpGp	1.60	4.8	7	9	33¾	33½	33½	—
16½	14	IntstPw	1.50	9.8	10	7	15¼	15¼	15¼	
38¼	17	Intrway	.80	3.8	4	243	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	—
33¾	28⅝	IowaBf	.52	1.2	6	117	43½	42⅝	42⅞	—
17⅝	14⅛	IowaEl	1.50	10.	7	22	15⅛	15	15	
22¼	19¼	IowlIG	2	9.7	7	13	20⅜	20½	20⅝	+
28	23⅞	IowaPL	2.40	9.6	7	15	25⅛	25	25⅛	
23⅝	19¾	IowaPS	2.04	9.6	7	27	21½	21¼	21¼	—
9¼	4⅝	IpcoHp	.12	2.3		28	5⅛	5	5⅛	—
32½	14	ItekCp			12	110	20	19¼	19⅞	+
37½	18½	ItelCp	.64	2.9	6	1116	22½	20¾	22¼	+
15⅛	13	Itel pf	1.44	11.		11	14	13⅝	13⅝	—
		— J—J—J —								
28¼	19⅝	JmesF	1.20	5.8	9	30	21	20⅝	20¾	—
14½	6¾	Jamswy	.08b	.9	4	8	9⅜	9¼	9¼	—
19⅝	14⅛	Jantzen	1	5.8	5	11	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+
13⅛	7⅞	JapnF	1.56e	14.		366	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
35⅝	28⅞	JeffPilt	1.04	3.5	8	121	30½	30	30	—
89¾	81	JerC pf	8.12	9.9		z1000	82¼	82¼	82¼	+
122½	112	JerC pf	13.50	12.		z70	114	113½	113½	
26	17½	JewelC	1.44	7.1	7	4	20⅛	20¼	20¼	—
6	2⅞	Jewelcor			8	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
34¾	22½	JhnMan	1.80	7.6	4	433	24	23⅝	23¾	
62¾	60	JhnMn pf wi		8.7		121	62⅛	62	62	+
89	65½	JohnJn	2	2.8	14	234	71	70⅛	71	
12	4⅛	JohnEF				10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	—
34½	21¾	JohnCn	1.10	4.0	7	74	27½	27⅜	27⅜	—
39¼	28¼	JohnC pf	2	5.6		2	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	—
16¼	11⅛	JonLgn	.60	4.2	7	48	14⅜	14	14¼	+
37½	23⅛	Jorgen	1.28	4.3	6	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—
23⅜	17¼	Jostens	.84	4.7	8	11	18	17⅝	17⅞	+
38½	27½	JoyMfg	1.64	5.2	9	119	31½	31	31⅛	+
		— K—K—K —								
87	51	KLM	1.25r	2.5	4	3	53	52⅞	53	
29⅝	22⅛	Kmart	.72	3.0	10	524	24	23¾	24	+
19⅞	16⅝	KaisrAl	1	5.4	5	620	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+
67¾	55½	KaiAl pf	4.12	6.8		3	61	58½	61	—
77	62	Kai 57pf	4.75	6.5		2	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝	—1
29⅞	14¾	KaiCe	1.20	5.5	3	47	21¾	21⅛	21¾	+
23⅞	16¼	KaiC pf	1.37	7.2		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
31	17⅞	KaisrSt	1.50	6.1	14	409	25	24	24⅞	+
9¾	6½	KaneMil	.28	3.6	23	86	7¾	7⅝	7¾	—
19½	12¼	Kaneb	.70	4.7	9	269	15	14½	15	+
29½	24	KCtyPL	2.56	9.5	8	22	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+
25½	17½	KCSoln	.90	4.2	5	52	21½	21¼	21½	—
21	17¾	KanGE	1.90	10.	8	66	19⅛	18⅞	19	
23	18⅛	KanNb	1.48b	7.6	6	49	19½	19⅛	19½	+
22½	19	KanPLt	1.86	9.4	7	15	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	—
11	5⅛	KatyInd			3	47	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	
28⅛	16¼	Katy pf	1.46	8.0		13	18¼	18	18¼	
10⅝	5⅝	KaufBr	.20	2.8	7	100	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
19¼	11	Keene	.40	2.9	5	30	13¾	13⅛	13¾	+
14⅞	6¾	Keller	.30b	3.4	6	12	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
25	17	Kellogg	1.20	6.7	10	87	18	17⅞	18	+
23½	12⅞	Kellwd	1.12	8.2	5	14	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+
39	26	Kennmt	1.32	3.8	8	8	35	34⅝	35	+
27	19	Kennct	.60a	2.5	162	670	24⅛	23⅞	24¼	—
22½	17¾	KyUtil	2.04	10.	11	10	20¼	20⅛	20¼	

(Continued on Page 9)

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NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 12

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
17¾	10⅛	KerrGls	.40	3.2	5	91	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
53¾	39⅞	KerrM	1.55	3.1	11	285	49¾	47¾	49⅝	+1⅝
16½	9½	KeysCon			6	5	11⅝	11	11⅝	— ⅛
25¼	16¼	KeysInt	.48	2.5	12	10	19½	19½	19½	
38¾	27	KiddeW	1.60	5.6	5	28	29	28½	28¾	
52	41½	Kidde prB	4	9.0		1	44½	44½	44½	— ¼
50¼	39⅝	KimbCl	2.88	6.2	7	89	46¼	45⅝	46¼	+ ¾
18	11½	KingDSt	.80	6.5	5	39	12½	12¼	12⅜	
30⅛	16¼	Kirsch	1.25	6.5	5	25	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
29⅝	22	KnigtRd	.60	2.6	10	71	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
25⅝	14½	Koehrin	1	5.8	5	24	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
35¼	27⅞	Koeh pf	2.75	9.2		1	30	30	30	— ½
29¼	16⅝	Kollmr	.50	2.0	11	22	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
24⅝	18⅝	Koppers	1.20	6.4	6	73	18¾	d18¼	18¾	
12⅝	7½	Koracp	.34	4.1	3	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
49⅞	41⅞	Kraft	2.80	6.0	7	76	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	— ⅛
38½	25⅝	Kroger	2.32	6.3	7	68	37⅛	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
19⅞	13⅛	Kuhlm	.80a	5.6	5	13	14½	14¼	14¼	— ½
14	9	Kysor	.80	7.2	5	38	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	
		— L—L—L —								
13¼	5⅝	LFE	.10r	1.5	6	34	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
19	14¾	LITCO	.92	6.2	7	5	14⅝	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
13½	5⅝	LTV				325	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
19	8⅝	LTVA	.32t	2.8		80	11¾	11	11¼	— ½
54	42	LTV pf	5	10.		2	49	48⅛	49	+ ⅛
27	21¾	LTV pf	2.60	10.		41	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	17⅝	LacGas	1.86	9.3	6	5	20	20	20	+ ⅛
19¾	13¾	LamSe	1	5.7	9	17	17¾	17½	17½	
23½	12¼	LaneBry	.90	4.6	9	78	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	20½	Lanier	.50	1.7	13	92	29¼	28¾	29	+ ⅜
12⅛	8½	LawrCh	.48	4.0	16	187	12¼	11⅞	12	— ⅜
24	13	LearSg	.80	4.4	4	179	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	21⅛	Leasw nt	.20	5.4	7	8	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ½
25	19½	LeeEnt	.64	2.8	12	74	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	— ¼
25	16⅜	Leesona	1.16	5.6	6	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	LehVally			5	20	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
29¾	19	LVin pf	1.50	7.6		2	20½	19¾	19¾	— ¾
11⅞	9	Lehmn	1.30e	13.		49	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
14¼	6⅛	Lennar	.40	4.6	3	62	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
32⅞	23¾	Lenox	1.12	4.2	8	29	27	26¾	26½	— ¾
10¼	6⅝	LesFay	.48	6.1	5	37	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	11	LevFdC				25	16	16	16	
14½	13⅛	LevFin	.75a	5.4		2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
42⅝	27⅝	LeviStr	1.80	4.3	6	409	41⅝	41¼	41½	+ ⅜
26⅝	17⅛	LevitzF	.60	3.2	5	143	18⅞	18⅜	18½	— ¼
29½	23	LOF	2a	7.9	5	34	25¾	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
61¼	51	LOF pf	4.75	8.7		4	54½	54½	54½	
34½	23	LibrtyCp	.88	2.9	7	28	30½	29½	30½	
5⅝	2½	LibrtyLn			4	19	3⅛	3	3	
13¾	9½	LibtL pf	1.25	13.		2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
39½	27⅛	Liggel	2.50	6.2	6	1269	u40¾	38	40⅛	+2¼
86	76½	Liggt pf	7	9.2		z100	76½	76½	76½	
54	38⅝	LillyEli	1.80	3.5	13	654	51	50	50⅞	+ ⅝
43	33½	LincNt	2.40	6.5	6	284	37⅛	36¾	36⅞	— ¼
86	66¾	LincNtpf	3	4.1		1	72½	72½	72½	—1
19¼	15½	LincPl	1.76	10.		14	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
8⅝	3	Lionel	.12	2.5	18	132	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
28½	13⅞	Litton	.58t	2.9		209	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
21¼	17¾	Litton pf	2	10.		7	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
37⅝	13⅛	Lockhd			5	129	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
34¾	19⅝	Loctite	.36	1.4	11	68	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
55¼	33½	Loews	1.20	2.7	5	33	45	44¼	45	+ ⅜
15½	9½	LomFn	.80	7.6	7	29	10½	10⅜	10½	
20¼	14½	LomM	1.85e	11.	9	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ½
27⅝	17¾	LnStar	1.40	6.4	5	32	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
19¾	17	LILCo	1.70	9.6	7	99	17¾	17½	17⅝	
27	23	LIL pfP	2.43	10.		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
27¾	24¾	LIL pfO	2.47	9.6		2	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
34	21⅞	LongDr	.64	2.3	13	7	27¾	27½	27¾	
39¼	20⅛	LoralCp	1	3.6	9	32	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	19½	LaLand	1.28	5.1	9	367	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
24⅛	13⅝	LaPac	.60b	2.9	7	150	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	20¼	LouvGs	2	9.6	10	14	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
19¾	10¼	Lowenst	.60	4.1	8	4	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
49⅝	34½	Lubrzl	1.60	3.5	12	154	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	
18½	13⅝	LuckyS	.84b	5.6	9	78	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
19	14⅛	Lukens	.96	6.5	6	13	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
18⅞	8⅝	LynCSys	.40	2.1	19	172	u19⅝	18¾	19	+ ⅛
		— M—M—M —								
40	24⅝	MACOM	.40	1.1	17	25	37⅝	36½	36¾	— ⅞
46⅛	31⅜	MCA	1.20	2.7	8	40	45	44½	44⅞	— ⅛
14¼	8	MEI	.40	3.0	9	54	13½	13¼	13⅛	— ¼
28⅝	14⅝	MGIC	.72	3.7	7	112	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
21⅞	11⅞	MacAF	.80b	4.9	7	21	16¾	16	16⅜	— ⅜
14	8¼	MacDn	.40	4.4	5	14	9¼	9	9⅛	
15	6⅞	Macke	.48	5.4	5	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Macmill	.72	6.3	7	632	11⅞	11⅝	11⅜	+ ⅛
45⅞	33	Macy	1.65	5.1	5	30	33	d32½	32½	— ¾
15⅝	11¾	MdsFd	1.29e	9.7		238	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
14⅞	7⅜	MagicCf	.60	6.4	5	91	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
32⅝	23	MalonH	.96	3.3	11	9	30	29½	29½	— ½
13⅝	7⅝	Manhin	.30	2.9	4	30	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
14¾	4½	ManhLf	.30	4.4	10	21	7	6⅞	6⅞	
40½	28¼	MirHan	2.28	7.2	6	246	31¾	31½	31⅝	— ⅜
38⅞	26¼	MAPCO	1.40	4.6	9	911	30½	28	30⅛	+2⅛
37½	16⅝	MaratM	.80	2.1	9	1200	37⅝	36½	37½	— ¼
59⅝	39⅝	MaratO	2.40	4.1	9	561	u59½	58⅝	59¼	+ ⅜
28⅝	17½	Maremt	1	4.8	7	213	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
17⅞	11⅝	MarMid	.80	5.3	8	73	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅞	MarionL	.64	4.7	11	79	15½	15	15½	+ ½
19⅝	9⅞	MarkCtl	.36	2.9	14	19	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
35⅜	22½	Marley	1	4.0	7	156	25¼	24¾	25	— ¼
16⅞	10⅝	Marriot	.16	1.3	9	573	12½	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
68⅜	51½	MrshM	3.20	5.0	13	58	63⅞	63¼	63½	
32	15½	MrshF	1.24	7.5	9	102	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	22⅜	MartM	1.80	5.9	6	243	31⅛	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
14	9	MaryK	.48	4.6	9	53	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
26¾	19⅝	Md Cup	.56	2.9	7	14	19⅞	19½	19½	— ½
26	15⅝	Masco	.52	2.7	9	20	19¼	19½	19½	
27½	14⅜	Masonit	.80	3.2	8	531	24¾	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	MosM	1.34e	9.7	10	58	14	13⅞	13⅞	
13	8	MassyF				197	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
17¾	15⅝	MasCp	1.68	10.		23	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
11⅛	10⅛	Masinc	1.08	9.5		17	11⅛	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
42⅝	24⅜	MatsuE	.39e	1.2	9	9	33⅞	33½	33⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	6½	Mattel	.15e	2.0	7	142	7½	7¼	7⅜	
9¼	3½	Mattel	wt			31	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	20⅝	MayDS	1.36	5.3	6	82	24⅛	23⅞	24	
34⅝	18½	MayerO	1	4.3	13	9	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
29½	22½	Mavig	1.60a	6.6	9	26	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
31½	20⅝	McDermt	1	4.7	5	487	21½	21	21½	+ ¼
35¾	25¾	McDr pf	2.20	8.1		85	27¼	26¾	27⅛	— ⅛
32½	28¼	McDr pf	2.60	8.6		9	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
60½	41	McDnld	.36	.9	10	674	41¾	41¼	41½	— ½
40½	22¾	McDonD	.75	2.5	7	145	30⅞	30⅛	30½	— ⅜
30⅝	21⅛	McDonh	1.20	4.4	6	7	27	26¾	27	
30½	22½	McGEd	1.80	7.3	6	70	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	
34	17½	McGrH	1.28	4.2	12	795	30⅜	29¼	30¼	— ⅛
26½	17¾	McIntyr				z1000	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
27⅞	12	McLean	.64	4.9	5	20	13½	12¾	13½	+ ⅛
13	8½	McLout			6	11	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
15¾	9¾	McMorO	.10	.6	41	323	u15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
15¾	10	McNeil	.80	6.6	6	30	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
33⅞	16¾	Mead	1.60	6.2	5	297	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
39⅞	18½	Measrx	.50	1.4	14	122	36⅞	35¾	36½	— ¼
17½	13¾	Mednco	.40	2.6	9	18	15½	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
40⅛	17	Medtrn	.48	1.5	12	57	33⅜	33	33	—1⅛
33⅞	24½	Melville	1.40	5.2	8	61	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	
60¾	25½	Memorex			5	320	33½	32	33½	+1
37	29⅝	MercStr	1a	2.9	6	10	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	+ ½
32⅞	24¾	MerTx	1.48	5.4	6	20	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	
71⅝	47⅝	Merck	1.90	2.8	16	651	66⅞	66⅜	66⅞	
40⅛	25⅞	Merdith	1	3.5	6	18	28½	28	28½	+ ¼
24¾	13¾	MerrLy	.88	5.3	8	441	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ¼
39⅝	26⅝	MesaPet	.48	1.3	14	344	37¾	36⅞	37¼	+ ½
16⅝	13¼	Mesab	1.47e	9.5	23	118	15½	15½	15½	
25¼	17½	Mesta	.60e	3.2	33	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
24¼	20¼	MGM	.60	2.9	9	229	21	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
71	40¾	Metrm	2.20	4.2	8	38	52⅞	52¼	52⅞	+ ⅛
16	12½	MchGs	1.30b	8.7	8	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
29	25½	MhWi pf	2.67	10.		2	26½	26½	26½	
19	16⅜	MdCTel	1.40	7.8	7	17	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
17⅜	14¼	MldSUt	1.52	9.7	6	423	15¾	15½	15¾	
3	1	MidIndM				15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20⅜	14	MidlRos	1.10	6.2	7	20	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
30½	19½	MillerW	.90	3.3	12	63	27⅛	26½	27	+ ½
25⅝	12½	MiltBrd	.80	3.4	7	54	23⅝	23¼	23½	
16⅞	11½	MitRov	.30	1.7	12	92	u17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅜
23½	19	MinnGs	1.84	8.7	7	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
66	43	MMM	2	3.3	12	491	59⅞	59⅛	59⅝	+ ¼
21¼	18½	MinPL	1.94	9.6	6	53	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅞	MirroAl	.96	9.4	11	131	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
39⅞	20½	Misnins	.68	2.1	8	52	33	32¾	32⅞	— ⅜
59½	40½	MPocC	2.80	5.8	5	55	48½	47⅝	48½	+ ⅞
16	10⅞	MoPSv	1b	8.4	12	35	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
26⅛	21	MoPS pf	2.44	11.		3	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
27⅞	23	MoPS pf	2.61	11.		1	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	
73⅞	59⅛	Mobil	4.80	6.7	7	407	71½	70	71½	+1½
4⅞	2⅛	MobileH			11	4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
19¾	12⅛	MdMer	.20	1.6	6	47	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
15¼	10⅛	Mohasco	.90	8.1	6	106	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	6⅛	MohkDta			12	193	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
24⅞	13⅛	MohkR	1.20	8.1		2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
35⅞	22	Monrh	1.84	6.1	5	22	30¾	30	30⅛	— ½
28⅛	13¼	Monogr	.52	2.0	6	33	26⅛	25¾	26	— ⅛
60⅛	44⅛	Monsan	3.20	6.7	6	116	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞	+ ½
18¼	15⅝	MntDU	1.50	8.8	7	65	17⅛	16¾	17	
24½	19½	MonPw	2.04	9.5	8	44	21½	21¼	21⅜	
22¼	18⅛	MonSt	1.80a	9.0		45	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	MONY	.92e	12.	9	40	8	7⅞	8	
39¾	27	MooreM	1	3.2	5	99	31½	30¾	31⅜	+ ⅜
52	39⅝	Morgan	2.50	5.5	7	98	45¼	44⅞	45⅛	+ ⅛
30	18¾	MorKnu	1	4.7	4	204	21¼	19⅝	21¼	+1¾
20⅛	13	MorseSh	.66	4.4	6	22	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	MtgTrAm			6	34	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ¼
34⅞	23½	MorNor	1.28	4.5	9	12	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Motrola	1.20	3.2	10	163	38	37⅝	38	
40½	27	MtFuel	2.20	7.0	9	30	31⅜	31⅛	31¼	+ ⅛
27¾	24⅛	MtSTel	2.08	7.9	8	8	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
13½	5¼	Munford				42	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
8	4	Munfd pf	.40	5.9		18	6¾	6½	6¾	
20⅞	14⅝	Munsng	1.20	7.4	7	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
18⅝	11⅝	MurphC	1.28	9.8	8	30	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
57½	32⅝	MurpOil	1	2.3	12	37	43½	42¼	43½	+1
25⅛	14	MurryO	1	6.2	5	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
15	12⅝	MutOm	1.32	9.9		7	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
15¼	7½	MyersL	.40	4.1	7	43	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ¼
		— N—N—N —								
22⅜	12¾	NCH	.64	4.5	8	10	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
70½	39⅝	NCR	1.60	2.4	9	319	65½	64¼	65½	+1⅛
25⅛	15⅝	NLInd	1.20	5.7	8	176	21	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	20¼	NLT	1	4.6	4	32	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	
10½	5⅝	NVF	1.27t	12.	6	274	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
28½	23⅛	Nabisco	1.50	6.3	7	120	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ½
32¾	24⅝	Nalco	1.36	4.6	15	63	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛
33¼	12¼	Narco	.68	2.5	13	13	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
38	20	Nashua	1.30	5.6	5	30	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
40¼	13	NatAirl	.50	1.3	18	74	38⅞	38¼	38¼	— ¼
33	19⅞	NAvia	2.13e	8.3		11	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
22⅜	13⅞	NatCan	.72	3.9	11	33	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
18¾	9	NtCtyL	.60	5.2	8	64	11⅝	10⅞	11½	+ ⅝
31¾	26½	NtDetr	1.88	6.1	5	58	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅜
23½	18	NatDist	1.80	9.2	6	132	19½	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
22¼	20	NDist pr	1.85	9.0		14	20½	20½	20½	
28	23⅞	NatFG	2.36	9.2	6	10	26¼	26	26	
26½	24	NFG pf	2.30	9.0		2	25½	25½	25½	
22⅝	15	NatGvp	1.32	8.0	5	559	17	16¼	16½	— ½
4⅞	2¼	NatHom			19	30	2⅝	2½	2½	
8½	7⅜	NtLibty	.24	2.8	7	159	u 8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
27	15⅞	NMdCr	.56	2.6	11	41	21⅞	21½	21¾	— ⅛
31¾	16¾	NMedE	.75	3.6	9	129	21¼	20⅝	21	— ¾
20⅞	11⅝	NMineSv	.56	4.0	21	24	14¼	13¾	14⅛	
36½	15⅝	NtPrest	1.50	8.8	9	35	17	16⅝	17	
33¼	15⅝	NtSemic			9	518	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜
17½	12½	NSvcInd	1.08	6.8	6	18	16⅛	16	16	
23⅞	14½	NStand	1.24	7.5	6	6	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
35¾	28⅞	NatlSll	2.50	8.0	5	60	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	+ ¼
6¼	3⅝	NatTea			6	16	4½	4½	4½	
52⅞	33⅜	Natom	2.10	4.6	5	119	46⅛	45⅝	45⅞	
35	23⅛	Natm pf	1.60	5.4		48	30	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
24½	20⅛	NevPw	2	9.6	8	17	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ¼
18⅞	15	NevP pf	1.60	10.		z500	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	18¼	NevP pf	1.95	10.		2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	21	NEngEl	2.10	9.4	6	100	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅛
17½	15	NEnGE	1.52	10.	6	12	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
46	27	NENucl	.40	1.1	16	16	37½	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
29¾	26⅝	NEnP pf	2.76	9.9		1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ¼
36	31⅛	NEngT	3.16	8.9	8	13	35⅝	35⅛	35½	+ ⅜
19⅝	16⅝	NYSEG	1.68	9.5	7	53	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
24¾	21⅜	NYS pf	2.12	9.3		1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
30	21¼	Newhall	.66	2.5	10	98	26⅝	26	26	
25⅝	15½	Newmt	.80	3.3	19	227	24¾	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
12⅝	6½	Newprk			8	123	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
15½	13⅝	NiaMP	1.44	9.8	8	125	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
38½	33	NiaMpf	3.40	10.		z60	33	33	33	
54¾	46	NiaMpf	4.85	10.		z40	48	47¾	48	+ ¾
67¾	56	NiaMpf	6.10	10.		z40	58½	58⅛	58½	—1¼
86½	72	NiaMpf	7.72	10.		z70	75	75	75	
12¾	9¼	NiagSh	1.01e	10.		10	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	26½	Nicor	2.40	8.3	6	29	29⅛	29	29	— ¼
31	26	Nicor pf	1.90	6.6		3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
27⅞	20¾	NorfWn	1.84	7.8	7	124	23⅝	23⅜	23½	
26⅝	18¾	Norlin	1.60	8.4	4	13	19	19	19	
27	19⅝	Norris	1.40	6.1	5	92	23⅛	22¾	23	— ⅛
24½	14⅞	NACoal	.56	2.5	8	24	22¾	22½	22½	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	NoAMtg				110	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛
34¾	24¼	NoAPhl	1.50	5.7	5	29	26⅞	26½	26½	— ¼
11⅞	4½	NoCAir	.20	2.9	4	301	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
7½	15-16	NoCAir	wt			58	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
10⅝	9	NoestUt	1.02	11.	7	265	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
16⅝	10	NCalSL	.70	5.0	4	51	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	15⅛	NIndPS	1.50	9.4	10	128	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
41⅜	32¼	NorNGs	2.60	7.1	6	82	36½	36	36⅜	+ ¼
101⅝	96⅞	NoNG pf	8.48	8.6		z200	99	98	99	— ⅜
27⅜	23¼	NoSiPw	2.16	9.0	7	30	24⅜	24	24⅛	— ⅛
55½	50½	NSPw pf	4.56	9.2		z100	49½	d49½	49½	—1⅛
38⅛	23⅜	NorTel	.80	2.2	10	212	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	+ ⅜
6½	3½	Nthgate				1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
49⅝	21⅝	Nortrp	1.60	4.7	5	95	34	33⅛	33⅞	— ⅛
37⅝	22¼	NwstAirl	.75	2.2	8	65	27⅝	26⅞	27⅜	+ ⅛
28⅝	21⅜	NwtBcp	1.16	4.8	7	22	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
35⅝	25⅝	NwtEnr	2.40	7.5	6	30	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅜
35	23	Nwtind	1.75	6.5	5	102	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
46½	28½	Nwtind	wt			8	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
12⅝	9⅝	NwMLf	1a	9.9	9	19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
38¾	27½	NwStW	1.40	4.4	7	6	31½	31½	31½	
27¾	25	Norton	1.15	4.5	7	82	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	
21⅝	15½	NorSim	.92b	5.8	6	574	15⅞	15½	15⅞	
36⅛	25¼	Nucor	.36	1.1	7	40	32½	32	32½	
		— O—O—O —								
24⅛	16⅛	OKC	1.20	5.0	9	224	24	22½	24	+ ¾
22¾	14⅜	Oakind			21	122	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ¼
19½	15⅝	OakliteP	1.20	7.1	9	1	17	17	17	— ¼
26⅝	14⅝	OcclPet	1.25	6.5	34	1910	19¼	18½	19¼	
13⅛	4⅛	OcclPet	wt			452	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
84⅞	48½	OcclP pf	3.60	6.0		6	60½	59¾	59¾	—1¼
82½	48¼	OcclP pf	4	6.7		17	60¼	59	60	
27	22	OcclP pf	2.50	11.		5	23¾	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
24	18½	OcclP pf	2.12	11.		11	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	19⅝	OcclP pf	2.30	11.		18	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
35¼	22⅝	Ogden	1.80	6.3	5	22	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
19¼	14⅝	OhioEd	1.76	11.	14	261	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
51	43½	OhEd pf	4.56	10.		z500	44	43¾	43¾	— ¼
96¾	86	OhEd pf	9.12	10.		z200	87	87	87	—1
109	99½	OhE pf	10.48	10.		z40	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	
111	102	OhE pf	10.76	10.		z10	104½	104½	104½	—1½
87½	75	OhP pf	8.04	11.		z100	75¼	75⅝	75⅝	+ ⅛
85½	73	OhP pfB	7.60	10.		z50	74¼	74¼	74¼	— ¼
25⅝	21¼	OhP pfG	2.27	10.		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
124	113½	OhP pfA	14	12.		z90	117⅝	116¾	116¾	
123	114	OhP pfF	14	12.		z20	117½	117½	117½	+ ½
18⅞	16⅛	OklaGE	1.60	9.2	9	116	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	18	OklaNG	1.60	7.7	6	25	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅜
25¾	13⅝	Olin	.88	4.6	7	208	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
36⅛	18⅝	Omark	1.12	3.9	5	7	28½	28⅜	28½	
11¼	9½	Opelika	.84	8.4	7	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
16¾	14⅝	OranRk	1.52	10.	7	16	15¼	15	15	
10⅞	4⅝	Orange	.20	3.0	4	49	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
9¼	7⅜	OrionC	.30	3.5	7	73	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
23½	15⅝	OutMar	1.40	8.1	5	40	17½	16⅞	17¼	— ⅛
33⅝	18⅝	OutletCo	1	4.7	5	13	21¼	21	21¼	
18½	13	OverhDr	.70	4.4	6	12	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
26⅛	16	OvrnTr	1.10	5.9	4	34	19	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
29	20¾	OverSh	.50b	2.3	5	39	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
35⅞	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.6	6	191	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ½
24⅝	17⅛	Owenlll	1.26	6.5	5	330	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ¼
76	60	Ownll pf	4.75	7.5		11	64	62½	63¼	—1¼
12⅝	8	Oxfrdln	.68	7.4	4	11	9⅛	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
		— P—Q —								
19¼	15⅝	PHH Gp	.64	3.8	10	10	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
12⅛	8	PNBMl	.82e	8.5	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
31½	23⅛	PPG	1.84	6.8	6	85	27½	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	9½	PSA			7	41	17	16⅞	17	
13⅝	11¼	PacAS	1.24	10.		14	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
24⅞	21¾	PacGE	2.32	9.5	8	306	24⅝	24⅜	24½	
21⅞	18⅝	PacLtg	2	9.6	7	26	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
57⅝	33⅞	PacLm	2.20	5.1	13	43	43½	42½	43⅛	— ⅜
21½	17⅜	PNwTel	1.52	8.7	6	129	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
7-32	1-32	PNwTel	rt			120	1-16	1-32	1-32	—1-32
54⅝	30¼	PacPet	1.14	2.1	12	29	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
23	19¼	PacPw	1.92	9.4	8	67	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
17	14	PacTT	1.40	9.4	8	36	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
73	62	PacTT pf	6	9.3		z10	64½	64½	64½	— ½
14¼	10	PacTin	.80	5.6	6	59	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
13⅝	6¼	PaineW	.44	5.5	4	44	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
17	12⅜	PalW pf	1.30	9.5		11	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
20⅛	13⅝	PalmBc	1.20	6.9	5	28	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
8¾	3⅝	Pamida	.12	2.6	11	162	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅜
10¼	4⅜	PanAm			3	1190	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
48	36⅛	PanEP	2.80	6.2	7	258	45⅜	44¼	45⅛	+1¼
23⅛	14⅜	Paprcft	1.14b	6.3	7	24	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
16⅜	10⅜	Pargas	1.08	8.3	12	4	13¼	13	13	
21⅝	18⅛	ParkDr	.24	1.2	7	230	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅜
30¾	20¼	ParHan	1.10	4.2	8	23	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	17½	ParkPn	.60b	2.2	9	10	27¼	27	27	— ½
14¼	7	PatPtl			27	87	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
24½	15½	Paylsnw	.50	2.7	9	4	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	20	Peabdy	.28b	1.3	8	106	21⅝	20⅞	21⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	5½	Pengo				24	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
19½	13⅞	PenCen				420	18⅛	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅜
10½	9⅝	PennCn prA				74	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
6⅝	5	PenCn prB				142	5½	5⅛	5⅜	
4⅞	2¼	PenDix				103	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
43¼	29⅝	Penney	1.76	5.6	7	217	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
23	19	PaPL	1.92	9.3	7	90	20¾	20½	20⅝	
51¼	44	PaPL pf	4.40	9.8		z60	45	45	45	+ ¼
52½	44	PaPL pf	4.50	9.9		z400	45½	45¼	45½	— ¼
95½	80	PaPL pf	8.40	10.		z200	83	82⅞	83	+ ⅞
112	101	PaPL pf	11	10.		z5800	108½	107	107	— ¾
98	82	PaPL pf	8.70	10.		z100	86	86	86	+1
42½	31½	Penwlt	2.20	6.8	7	10	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
34⅛	26⅜	Pennzol	2	6.0	9	234	33⅝	33¼	33½	+ ¼
14	7	PeopDr	.24	2.3	7	27	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
37⅜	31⅝	PeopGs	2.88	8.6	7	53	33½	33⅜	33½	
33⅞	23¼	PepsiCo	1	4.2	10	711	24⅛	23½	23⅝	— ⅜
31	17	PerkinE	.52	1.8	14	180	28⅝	28	28⅝	
17¾	8⅝	Pertec			7	190	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
35⅝	27	Petrolan	1.04	3.2	8	40	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ¼
25⅝	20¾	PetRs	2.47e	12.		12	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	19	PetRs pf	1.75	8.6		15	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
39	27½	Pfizer	1.20	3.9	11	1031	30⅞	30	30⅞	
28⅝	17⅝	PhelpD	.60	2.2	23	472	27¼	26⅝	26¾	— ¼
19⅜	15	PhilaEl	1.80	10.	10	166	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
42¼	36	PhilE pf	3.80	9.9		z10	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ½
106½	91½	PhilE pf	9.50	10.		z30	93½	93½	93½	+1½
28¼	17	PhilaSub	.96	4.2	7	74	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
76¾	56	PhilMr	2.05	3.0	10	266	67½	66½	67⅛	— ⅛
8½	3⅞	PhilInd	.28	6.1	5	25	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
13¼	9¾	PhilInd pf	1	9.8		6	10¼	10¼	10¼	
36⅞	27½	PhilPet	1.20	3.8	7	692	32	31⅜	32	+ ¼
18	8⅝	PhilVH	.60	4.8	4	22	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ½
14½	8⅝	PiedAvt	.24	2.5	5	51	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	15⅝	PiedNG	1.56a	9.2	8	6	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ¼
10⅞	5	Pier 1	.20	2.0	6	14	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
47¼	33½	Plisbry	1.52	4.5	8	46	34⅛	33¾	33⅞	— ⅜
31½	24½	Pioner	1.92	6.2	8	81	30⅞	30⅜	30¾	
21¼	11¼	PionrEl			9	12	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	— ¼
29	18⅜	PitnevB	1.20	4.8	7	49	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
26	15	Pittstn	1.20	5.7	31	1593	21	20½	21	+ ¼
10⅝	3⅞	PlanRsc			7	65	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
23⅞	10⅝	Planirn	.12	.6	14	49	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
32⅝	6⅝	Playboy	.12	.7	25	137	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
24¼	16⅛	Plessy	1.25e	6.4	8	11	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
31½	16	Pneumo	1	4.2	11	65	24¼	23⅞	24	— ⅛
13⅝	11⅞	PogoPd	.20b	1.5	10	663	13⅝	12¾	13¼	+ ½
60¼	23½	Polaroid	1	2.0	15	482	50⅞	49⅞	50⅛	+ ⅛
30½	14⅝	Pndrosa	.30	1.8	6	247	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	— ¼
36	18½	PopeTal	1.16	4.4	5	5	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
22½	13	Portec	.80b	4.9	8	22	16¼	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	16½	PortGE	1.70	9.6	9	94	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
111½	99¾	PoG pf	11.50	11.		z20	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
28⅛	23⅝	PorG pf	2.60	10.		2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
39½	23⅝	Potltch	1.16	3.5	8	140	32¾	32	32¾	+ ½
15¾	13½	PotmEl	1.34	9.6	8	148	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
52	44¼	PotEl pf	4.50	9.7		z310	46½	46¼	46¼	—1
47	39	PotEl pf	4.04	9.7		z260	42	41¾	41¾	— ¼
26⅛	15½	Premier	.64	2.6	10	15	24¾	24⅜	24½	— ⅜
44⅝	21¼	PrimeCm			21	153	30¼	29½	30	— ¼
93	73⅝	ProctG	3	3.6	13	419	82½	82¼	82½	
16¼	8½	ProdRsh	.50	3.7	9	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
26⅜	18¾	Proler			37	10	25	25	25	+ ¼
18½	15⅞	PSvCol	1.60	9.6	10	93	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
29	24	PSInd	2.16	8.4	9	559	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜
109½	101	PSin pf	9.44	9.2		z90	102½	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅛
22½	18⅞	PSvNH	2.12	11.	6	69	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
29¾	25	PSNH pf	2.75	10.		z10	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
22⅝	18⅝	PSvNM	1.76	9.0	7	56	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
24⅝	20	PSvEG	2.12	9.9	7	326	21⅝	21⅜	21½	
16½	14⅛	PSEC pf	1.40	9.7		2	14½	14½	14½	
62⅞	53¾	PSEG pf	5.28	9.3		z270	56¾	56¼	56¾	+2
25¼	21⅝	PSEG pf	2.17	9.5		5	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
27⅞	25	PSEG pf	2.43	9.7		2	25	25	25	
123½	109	PSE pf	12.25	11.		z50	114½	114½	114½	
87⅝	76	PSEG pf	7.40	9.3		z50	80	80	80	+ ½
107	97	PSEG pf	9.62	9.6		z160	100	99	100	—2⅛
10⅝	5⅛	Publick				14	6¾	6½	6¾	
8⅝	3½	Pueblo			4	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
7⅞	4¼	PP Com			3	8	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅝	PgSPL	1.56	9.4	8	60	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
48	24	Pullmn	1.60	5.0	6	157	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛	— ¼
20⅛	14⅝	Purex	1.16	7.3	8	112	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
6¼	2⅞	PurlinFo			6	18	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
30¾	19⅜	Purolr	1.28	5.0	8	3	25½	25½	25½	
27⅞	20⅛	QuakO	1.20	5.1	6	166	24	23¾	23¾	
19⅛	12¾	QuakStO	.88	6.2	10	65	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
23	18¾	Quanex	1	4.5	7	26	22½	22	22	
12½	4⅞	Questor	.20	3.0	8	70	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
		— R—R—R —								
33⅞	23	RCA	1.40	5.3	7	675	26⅞	25⅞	26¼	+ ¼
44	37	RCApf	3.50	8.7		z10	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
74	58½	RCA pf	4	6.7		2	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	+ ⅛
17½	9¾	RTE	.60	5.6	5	10	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
20	9	RLC	.56	3.9	5	93	14¼	14¼	14¼	
16¼	11	RalsPur	.58	4.8	8	536	12⅛	12	12⅛	
17	4	Ramad	.12e	1.2	30	1143	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅜
20¾	16¼	Ranco	.76	4.6	7	39	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
16¾	6	RapAm	.40e	2.6	3	95	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
40¼	24½	Raybt	1.60b	5.0	6	27	32¼	31½	32	— ⅜
27¾	14¾	Raymndln	1	6.6	4	20	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
58⅜	30¼	Raythn	1.60	3.5	9	258	45½	44¼	45½	+ ⅜
32¾	18⅜	ReadBat	1	4.8	7	188	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	12¼	RltRef	1.93	13.	8	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	Redmn	.03e	.6	4	138	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅞	7⅛	ReeceCo	.60	7.6	7	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	21⅞	ReevsB	1.80	6.4	4	36	28¼	28	28⅛	— ⅜
16⅝	10¾	ReichCh	.74	6.3	9	13	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ½
41	27⅛	ReinEl	1.50	4.6	8	22	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	
39⅞	25⅝	ReinGp	1.60b	4.2	4	160	38¼	37¾	38	— ⅜
59	40¼	RelG pf	2.20	3.9		1	57	57	57	— ⅜
27⅝	23⅞	RelG pf	2.60	10.		10	25	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
28¾	25	Relln pf	2.68	10.		6	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
23½	11¾	RepCp	.32e	1.7	4	58	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
30	20¾	RepFnS	1.50	5.8	4	1	26	26	26	— ⅛
3	1⅜	RepMtg				25	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
27¾	21¼	RepStl	1.80a	7.0	4	157	25¾	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	20⅝	RepTex	1	4.7	7	94	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
16⅞	9	ResvOll	.24	1.9	11	665	12⅞	12¼	12¾	+ ⅜
26¾	19⅝	RsOll pf	1.75	7.7		16	22¾	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
31½	17⅞	RevcoD	.64	2.7	10	201	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	10½	Revere			5	90	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅜
59	37⅝	Revlon	1.30	2.6	13	293	50⅜	49¾	50⅛	+ ⅜
20½	11⅝	Rexham	.60	3.2	9	57	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
21¾	15¼	Rexnrd	.96	5.4	6	54	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
65	53½	Reyln	3.80	6.7	7	201	57⅛	56¾	57	
49⅛	48⅝	Reyln pf	wi			200	48¾	48⅜	48¾	
39¾	24½	RevMtl	1.80	4.9	6	173	37	36	36⅞	+ ¾
84	61½	RevM pf	4.50	6.0		2	75	75	75	+1½
25⅛	15⅛	RichCo	1.20	6.4	4	10	18¾	18½	18¾	
31	19⅞	RchMer	1.06	4.7	9	76	22½	22¼	22⅜	— ⅜
22¼	15⅞	RiegelT	1.50	8.5	6	9	17¾	17½	17⅝	
35¼	20¾	RioGran	.90	3.2	6	11	27⅞	27⅜	27¾	+ ⅜
18⅞	12¾	RioGr pf	.80	5.6		11	14½	14¼	14⅜	
26	16⅞	RiteAld	.42	2.2	7	241	19¼	19	19	
29½	17	Robshw	1.30	6.6	6	18	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
35	22⅝	Robtsn	1.70	6.0	6	58	28⅞	27⅞	28½	+1
12⅞	8½	Robins	.40	4.3	8	105	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
19⅞	16½	RochG	1.44b	8.4	7	36	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	15½	RochTl	1.56	8.8	7	36	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
15¼	10⅛	Rockowr	1	8.3	5	28	12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
38⅛	29⅞	Rockwl	2.40	6.4	7	100	37⅜	37¼	37¼	
93¼	73⅛	Rklnt pf	4.75	5.2		9	91¼	91	91	—2
40⅛	29⅛	RohmH	1.52	4.2	8	13	36¼	35⅝	36¼	+ ½
19⅞	7⅛	Rohrlnd			6	125	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
23	14⅜	Rollins	.60	3.5	8	28	17¼	17	17	— ¼
57⅞	25½	Rolm			30	90	56⅜	55¼	56⅝	+ ⅜
6¼	2½	Ronson				56	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
11½	10¼	Roper	.90	8.4	4	28	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
21½	13	Rorer	.76	5.0	11	118	15⅛	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
23	15	Rosarlo	.50a	2.4	13	50	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
27¼	12⅛	Rowan	.10	.5	10	186	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	+1⅛
20⅞	13	RC Cos	1.04	7.4	8	17	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
65½	55⅝	RoylD	4.85e	7.7	6	381	63	62½	63	+ ¼
34¾	21¾	Rubbrm	.76	3.3	9	44	23½	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
13⅝	9¾	RussTog	.88	8.6	8	22	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
23¾	14⅞	RyanH	1	6.2	7	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
30⅜	13⅛	RyderS	.80	3.6	6	164	22⅛	21⅝	22	— ⅜
		— S—S—S —								
10¾	5⅝	SCA	.35t	4.3	12	497	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	
23½	15⅝	SCM	1.10	6.1	4	29	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
23¾	6¼	SPSTec	.50	3.1	7	5	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
36⅞	22½	Sabine	.56	1.6	23	111	34½	33¾	34	—1
13	6¾	Safgdin	.32	3.2	10	15	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
46	35⅝	Safewy	2.60	6.2	8	108	41⅜	41½	41⅝	— ⅛
16¾	9½	SagaCp	.44	4.3	5	116	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
29¾	21¾	SJoMn	1.30	4.7	14	69	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
14	12⅞	SJoLP	1.26	10.	7	25	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
43⅜	34⅝	SILSaF	2.50	6.8	5	8	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
12½	10	SPaul	1e	9.2		32	11	10¾	10⅞	
35¼	25½	StRegP	1.80	6.0	8	22	30¼	30	30⅛	+ ½
8½	5½	Salant	.40	6.2	5	17	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
21¾	9¾	Sambos	.60	6.2	7	786	10	d 9½	9⅝	— ⅛
16⅜	14¼	SDieGE	1.44	9.4	8	129	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
16½	9	SJuanR	1.05t	6.9	21	30	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
23¼	12⅞	Sanders	.40	2.4	8	24	17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
39½	29⅝	SFeInd	2.20	6.8	5	203	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	— ⅛
10¼	8	SFeln pf	.50	5.8		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
40½	22¾	SFelnt	.60	2.2	11	171	27⅝	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	13	SalWel	.72	4.6	7	15	15⅝	15	15½	+ ⅜
7½	4	SaulRE				19	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
8½	3¼	SavAStp			18	62	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
15	6¾	SavOnD	.36	3.8	7	28	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	SavEIP	1	9.1	4	15	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
13⅝	11½	SavE pf	1.28	11.		68	12	12	12	
24⅝	11⅜	Savin	.50	3.7	3	88	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
8⅛	4⅞	Saxon			8	202	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
5	2⅞	Schaefer				1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
38	26⅛	SchrPlo	1.24	4.3	5	492	29	28½	29	
16¾	9½	Schlitz	.40	3.6	40	320	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
101	64⅛	Schlmb	1.40	1.5	17	369	96½	94⅞	96½	+1½
21⅝	18	SCOA	.80	4.2	8	49	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
6¾	3½	ScotLad	.36r	7.4		57	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
36⅞	22	ScotFet	1.60	6.4	6	15	25½	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
21¾	15⅞	ScottF	.64	3.7	7	51	17½	17⅛	17½	
19¼	12⅞	ScottP	.84	4.9	7	395	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	
12⅜	8⅛	Scottys	.32	2.7	8	13	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
24⅞	17¼	Scovill	1.40	7.5	6	40	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
8⅞	6⅛	Scudder			15	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	11⅞	SeaCA pf	1.46	11.		6	13⅝	13½	13½	
36⅜	16⅜	SeaCont	.42	2.0	6	120	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
35⅞	23⅝	SeabCL	2.20	8.3	6	82	26⅝	26¼	26½	+ ¼
15⅛	6⅝	SeabWA	.40b	3.0	5	136	13⅝	12⅞	13⅜	— ¼
31½	23	Seafst	.96	3.8	7	26	25	25	25	
30⅝	20⅝	Seagrm	1.12	4.0	11	1023	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
17½	9⅝	Seagrv	.27e	1.8	8	13	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
29¼	14⅜	SealPw	1.10	5.1	6	16	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	10⅝	SearleG	.52	4.3		175	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
28⅞	19⅝	Sears	1.12a	5.5	8	2238	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
14⅛	7¼	Seatrain			6	315	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	
48¼	27⅛	Sedco	.64	2.4	7	53	27⅞	d26¾	26⅞	—1
15⅝	11⅝	SeigLl	1.20b	9.4	6	6	12¾	12½	12¾	
11½	7⅛	SvCpInt	.28	3.8	5	10	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
15⅝	7⅝	Shakspr	.48	5.7	6	11	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
28¾	11⅝	Shaklee	.74	5.3	5	50	14⅜	13⅞	14	— ⅜
34½	17	Shapell	.15	.6	3	11	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅜
17½	5¼	ShearH	.40	4.0	3	144	10⅛	9⅞	10	
37⅝	28⅛	ShellOil	2	6.4	6	169	31⅜	30¾	31⅛	+ ¼
49¼	37¾	ShellT	1.33e	2.7	10	10	u50⅛	49⅝	50⅛	+ ⅞
14⅝	8⅞	ShelGlo	.70	7.0	4	35	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
31½	19⅝	Shrwln				76	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅜
58	44	Shrw pf	4.40	9.0		z100	49	49	49	
14⅝	12½	SierPac	1.22	9.1	7	38	13½	13¼	13⅜	
27⅝	19⅛	Signal	.80	3.5	6	138	23½	22⅞	23	— ⅜
38⅜	28⅝	Signode	1.48	4.6	7	7	32	32	32	— ¼
21⅞	8⅝	SimPrec	.24	1.4	13	81	16⅞	15¾	16⅝	+ ⅜
14⅞	8⅛	SimpPat	.56	5.2	11	497	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
24⅝	12½	Singer	.80	5.5	5	396	14¾	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
40¼	30½	Singr pf	3.50	11.		4	33⅛	33	33⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	20¼	Skaggs	.80	3.2	9	11	25	25	25	— ¼
29	11¾	SkilCp	.40e	1.4	9	26	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	9½	Skyline	.48	4.4	8	50	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
24⅞	14⅜	SmithA	1.40	7.9	3	13	17¾	17½	17¾	
50½	30½	SmithInt	.92	2.0	8	176	45	44⅛	45	+1⅛
102½	46⅝	Smtkln	2.40	2.7	17	269	90½	89½	90⅝	+ ⅛
22	14⅜	SmithTr	.80	5.0	4	6	16	16	16	
26¼	16½	Smucker	1	5.4	7	10	18½	18	18½	+ ½
44⅞	27¾	SnapOn	1.28	3.2	13	47	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	
9¼	7	SonyCp	.15e	1.9	13	73	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
63½	44½	SooLin	4.60e	7.7	7	2	59½	59½	59½	
21½	19½	SooLin	wi			5	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
6½	2⅜	SoAtlTr				22	3⅝	3½	3½	
19	16	SCrEG	1.68	9.7	8	76	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
45⅝	24⅝	Soutdwn	.60	1.5	7	15	39⅝	38½	39⅝	+ ⅝
15⅞	10¼	SoetBk	.60	4.8	6	74	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
9¼	7⅛	SoetPS	1.17t	15.	7	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
27	22⅞	SoCalE	2.48	9.4	8	450	26⅜	26½	26½	— ¼
17⅛	13¼	SouthCo	1.54	11.	10	971	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	17¼	SoInGE	1.52	8.4	6	30	18	17⅞	18	
38⅝	28⅝	SoNRes	1.25	3.5	7	302	35¾	34⅞	35½	+ ¾
39⅛	34½	SNETel	3.20	8.5	6	10	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ⅜
34⅝	25	SouPac	2.40	8.6	6	94	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅜
57¼	44½	SouRy	3.20	6.6	6	85	48¾	48	48½	+ ½
29⅜	28¾	SoRy pf wi	2.60	9.0		1	28¾	28¾	28¾	
26⅝	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	8.4	6	25	21½	21	21	
34¾	22⅝	SouInd	.72b	2.7	9	47	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
55½	38⅝	SouRoyl	1	1.9	15	99	53	51⅞	53	+1½
30½	15⅝	SwtAir	.28	1.1	5	29	25⅞	25¼	25⅛	—1
29⅝	23⅛	SwtBsh	1.24	5.0	7	24	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅜
17	8½	SwtFore	.30	2.0	5	153	15¼	14¾	15	— ½
32½	20	SwtFl pf	1.50	5.2		13	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	— ⅞
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS	1.28	9.4	8	95	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	12½	SpartF	.40	2.5	7	90	16	16	16	
15⅛	8⅝	Sparton	.60	5.1	11	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
26⅝	15⅛	SpectPh			15	128	23⅝	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅝
23½	14½	SperryH	1	6.7	5	24	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
49⅜	32⅞	SprryR	1.32	2.8	8	463	46½	45⅝	46½	
20⅞	12⅞	SprngsM	1.05	6.6	9	24	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
37	19⅝	SquarD	1.50	6.6	8	53	23⅞	22⅝	22¾	— ⅛
37⅝	22	Squibb	1.08	3.6	12	198	30¼	29½	30⅛	
13⅝	11¼	StaRite	.70	5.8	6	4	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
23	16½	Staley	1	5.1	15	16	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ½
29⅝	22½	StBrnd	1.36	5.5	9	514	25	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
35	21⅝	StBPnt	.56	2.7	9	363	21	d20¾	21	— ¾
20½	11⅝	StdMotA	.64	4.2	8	8	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
48⅞	36¾	StOilCl	2.80	6.2	7	518	45⅜	44⅞	45¼	+ ¼
58½	44	StOInd	3	5.5	7	1038	55⅜	54⅞	55	— ⅜
47¼	28⅞	StOilOh	.88	1.9	12	703	46⅞	45¼	46⅛	+ ⅜
12¼	6½	StPacCp	.50b	6.1	4	23	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	Standex	.65	4.2	7	22	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
29	22¼	StanW	1.08	4.4	7	4	24½	24	24½	+ ½
29⅝	23¼	Starret	1.32	4.8	6	10	28½	27¾	27¾	— ½
5⅝	3¼	StMutInv			21	19	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12½	9¾	StaMSe	1.05	9.5		21	11	10¾	11	
49¼	35¼	StaufCh	2	5.0	7	28	40	39¾	40	
13	8½	Sterchl	.56a	5.7	5	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
8	6¼	SterlBcp	.66	9.1	4	41	7½	7¼	7¼	
19¼	12¾	SterlDg	.77	4.9	10	201	16	15¾	15¾	
4⅜	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	3.6	10	17	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
25½	12⅜	Sterndnt	.50	2.1	11	111	24¾	24	24⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	13⅝	StevenJ	1.20b	8.6	7	46	14	13¾	14	
38⅝	27½	StewWa	2.10	7.3	6	4	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
31½	17¾	StokVC	1.32	4.4	10	73	30	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅜
54¼	42⅛	StoneW	2.75r	5.9	9	7	46⅜	46¼	46⅜	+ ⅛
26⅛	10½	StonCon	.60	2.3	19	267	26⅛	25	25⅞	+ ⅞
20⅞	13⅝	StopShp	1.10	6.8	4	12	16¾	16	16¼	+ ¼
38⅝	17½	StorTec			15	424	34	32¼	34	+ ⅞
35¾	22½	StorerB	1.30	4.0	8	19	32⅛	32¼	32¼	— ¾
17¾	12½	StridRit	1.08	7.9	6	10	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
32¾	27½	StyWor	1.25	4.4	5	75	28½	28⅛	28¼	
5	2¾	SuavSho	.20	5.7	14	18	3⅝	3½	3½	
23¼	16½	SubPrG	1.32	6.7	6	16	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
32	20	SunChm	.60	2.3	5	4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
27¼	19	SunEl	.60	2.5	14	28	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
47⅝	35⅛	SunCo	2.80	6.3	6	213	44¾	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
48⅝	36⅛	SunC pf	2.25	4.9		6	45½	45½	45½	
24⅛	16⅞	Sunbm	1.40	7.2	6	302	19½	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
24⅝	19	Sundstr	.80	3.6	7	537	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
69¾	50	Sunds pf	3.50	6.1		1	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
14	9	SunsM	.20e	1.6	23	21	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
20¼	15⅝	SuprVal	.54	3.2	9	105	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
337	241	SuprOil	2.80	.9	36	56	328	324	328	+4
16⅛	9⅛	SupmkG	.42	3.5	5	14	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	5	Supscp				9	7⅛	7	7⅛	
11⅞	7¾	SutroM	.90e	9.7	9	31	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ¼
29⅝	15⅛	Swank	1.40a	6.2	7	24	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
21¼	14½	Sybron	.96	5.0	8	182	19½	19¼	19⅜	
40¼	30	Sybrn pf	2.40	7.2		3	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
16	7⅝	Systron	.10	1.0	9	32	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
		— T—T—T —								
20⅝	10⅝	TRE	.84	5.8	12	53	14½	14	14⅜	— ⅛
42⅝	29¾	TRW	1.80	5.1	7	325	35⅞	35⅛	35¼	+ ⅛
92¾	68¼	TRW pf	4.40	5.7		3	77	76¾	77	+ ½
81	63½	TRW pr	4.50	6.7		2	67	67	67	
25¼	17½	TaftBrd	.60	2.9	7	50	21½	21	21	— ⅜
5	1⅜	Talcott				13	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
15⅝	10⅝	Talley	1	9.1	7	36	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Talley pf	1	8.6		12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
21⅝	16⅛	TampE	1.32	7.7	7	62	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
34⅝	19⅜	Tandy			8	391	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	
30⅛	12⅞	Tandycft			10	164	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
13¼	7⅛	Tappan	.28	2.5	10	36	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Techncr	.40	3.3		112	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ¼
15½	7⅛	Tchncolr	.60	6.9	8	31	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ¼
14⅝	7⅛	Technlcn			10	170	11⅝	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
54	32½	Tektrnx	.64	1.3	14	104	49½	49⅛	49½	
10⅝	6	Telecor			7	274	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
126⅜	68¼	Teledn	9.14t	7.9	6	387	116½	111¾	116⅛	+3⅛
14⅝	8¼	Telprmt			19	284	13¾	13	13¼	
9¼	3	Telex			10	471	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
34½	28¼	Tenneco	2.20	7.5	7	438	29⅝	29⅜	29½	
89½	81⅝	Tenc pr	7.40	8.8		213	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	
12⅝	6¾	Tesoro			5	402	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ¼
25⅝	19⅛	Tesor pf	2.16	9.5		62	23	22½	22⅝	+ ⅜
27⅜	22½	Texaco	2	8.2	7	1532	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
41¾	35	TexCm	1.40	3.8	8	145	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ¼
47	32	TexEst	2.30	5.8	7	229	39¾	39⅛	39¾	+ ¾
27¼	25⅝	TxET pf	2.40	9.1		2	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅜
30¼	26¼	TxET pf	2.87	10.		1	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
48⅝	34⅞	TexGT	2.64	6.9	7	37	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	
21	16	TexInd	.60	3.0	5	134	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅜
92½	61⅞	TexInst	2	2.4	13	227	82¼	80⅛	82¼	+1⅞
11⅛	5⅝	TexIntl			18	164	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
36½	24⅝	TexOGs	.36b	1.0	9	249	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	+ ¼
57	41½	TxPcLd	.40e	.9	15	11	46¼	46	46	— ¼
22¼	18	TexUtil	1.52	7.8	8	821	19¾	19½	19½	
24⅞	15⅛	Texsglf	1.20	5.1	18	177	24	23½	23½	— ½
13½	2⅜	TexflInd			10	47	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
35	22⅝	Textron	1.80	7.1	6	85	25¼	25½	25½	— ⅜
38½	27	Textr pf	2.08	7.4		6	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
39⅞	24	Thiokol	1.30	4.2	7	35	31	30¾	30⅞	
48¾	33⅝	ThmBet	1.52	3.7	12	17	41	41	41	— ¼
14⅞	8¼	ThomIn	.52b	5.3	5	30	9¾	9½	9¾	— ⅛
33⅜	20	ThmJW	1.50	7.0	5	11	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
16	7⅞	Thrifty	.52	3.9	11	113	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ⅜
32	17¾	Ticor	1.28	4.0	8	753	u32⅜	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	19¼	Tidwatr	.80	3.9	8	20	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
34⅝	15⅝	TigerInt	.60	2.8	6	419	22	21⅝	21¾	— ¼
50¾	33⅝	TimeIn	1.50	3.9	7	57	38⅜	38¼	38¼	— ½
38½	27¾	Timl pfA	1.57	5.6		2	28¼	28	28	—1
32⅞	28	Timl pfB	1.57	5.4		64	29¼	28¼	29	+ ½

(Continued on Page 10)

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Operating income from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests	$ 138,685,000	$ 101,439,000
Provision for income taxes	(36,043,000)	(33,807,000)
Minority interests	(10,573,000)	(9,917,000)
Operating income from continuing operations	92,069,000	57,715,000
Net realized gain on insurance investments	8,985,000	4,008,000
Income from continuing operations	101,054,000	61,723,000
Discontinued operations	(1,078,000)	(3,098,000)
Income before extraordinary income	99,976,000	58,625,000
Extraordinary income	2,848,000	23,667,000
Net income	$ 102,824,000	$ 82,292,000
Per-share information:		
Operating income from continuing operations	$8.49	$6.57
Net realized gain on insurance investments	.89	.52
Income from continuing operations	9.38	7.09
Discontinued operations	(.10)	(.40)
Income before extraordinary income	9.28	6.69
Extraordinary income	.28	3.09
Net income	$9.56	$9.78
Average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding	10,069,000	7,679,000

Through repurchases of 4.7 million common shares, including 3.6 million purchased in October 1978, Reliance Group has reduced the number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding from 13.7 million on June 30, 1978 to approximately 9.0 million at present.

Reliance Group Operations—Year Ended December 31, 1978

INSURANCE
Revenues: $1,079,048,000
Divisional Pretax Operating Income: $ 116,218,000

Property and Casualty Operations, U.S.
Reliance Insurance Company, Philadelphia
General Casualty Company of Wisconsin, Madison
United Pacific Insurance Company, Tacoma

Property and Casualty Operations, International
Pilot Insurance Company, Toronto

Life and Health Operations, U.S.
Reliance Standard Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia
United Pacific Life Insurance Company, Tacoma

Title Operations, U.S.
Commonwealth Land Title Insurance Company, Philadelphia

CONTAINER LEASING
Revenues: $ 111,490,000
Divisional Pretax Operating Income: $ 37,241,000

Container Leasing Operations, Worldwide
CTI—Container Transport International, Inc., New York

MANAGEMENT SERVICES
Revenues: $ 41,730,000
Divisional Pretax Operating Income: $ 3,270,000

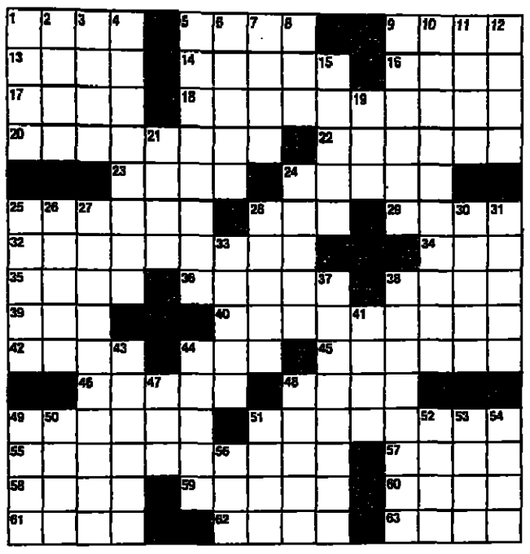
Consulting Operations, U.S.
Fuel & Energy Consultants Inc., New York
Moody International, Inc., Pittsburgh
ORU Group, Inc., New York
Werner Associates, Inc., New York
Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc., New York

Consulting and Software Operations, International
Inbucon Limited, London
Fuel & Energy Consultants Limited, London
Leasco Software Limited, Maidenhead
Moody International, Ltd., London
Werner International, Brussels

Reliance Group, Incorporated / 197 Knightsbridge, London SW 7, England/919 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Food fish
5 Having finesse
9 Early shepherd
13 Parrot fish
14 City NNE of Nagasaki
16 Seaport of the 49th State
17 Opp. of real
18 Like jelly
20 Trivial verse
22 Birthplace of H. C. Andersen
23 Sharif
24 Entreat
25 Not forming an angle
28 Roman sun god
29 Tennis strokes
32 Slum dwellings
34 Dem. opposition
35 Pay attention
36 Installs in office
38 Taj Mahal's site
39 Explorer Johnson
40 Given an incorrect name
42 —— *precedent*
44 Japanese money
45 Mickey of the Yankees
46 Sphere of action
48 Victor Borge, e.g.
49 Tempt
51 Canine of a *sort*
55 Dampening
57 See 49 Across
58 "Woe ——!"
59 Actress Taylor
60 On the briny
61 Word with ager
62 Do a garden job
63 Part of R & R

DOWN

1 Skittered
2 —— sapiens
3 "To —— and a bone . . ."
4 "I'll be ——!"
5 Rabbit-chasing events
6 Title in Ankara
7 Sated
8 Refrain syllable
9 Toughen, as steel
10 Do pointless work
11 Ratites of Australia
12 ——-majesté
15 Coral island
19 Chemical ending
21 "Terrible ones" of the O.T.
24 Mails
25 One of the Three Musketeers
26 Honkers
27 Singly
28 Blot
30 Shipworm
31 Miners' nails
33 Scene of Hercules' first labor
37 Lean
38 Socketlike
41 "It —— Necessarily So"
43 Gone up
44 Scoff
47 External: Comb. form
48 Beneficiary
49 Eject
50 Win by a ——
51 Have a meal out
52 York's river
53 *Very, in Vichy*
54 Fervor
56 —— Guinea

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Fair	MADRID	10	50	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	2	36	Fog	MIAMI	18	64	Cloudy
ANKARA	14	57	Cloudy	MILAN	5	41	Rain
ATHENS	18	64	Overcast	MONTREAL	0	32	Sunny
BEIRUT	14	57	Cloudy	MOSCOW	—18	—4	Fair
BELGRADE	12	53	Cloudy	MUNICH	4	39	Overcast
BERLIN	—3	27	Snow	NEW YORK	—12	11	Snow
BRUSSELS	9	48	Overcast	NICE	12	53	Overcast
BUCHAREST	0	32	Rain	OSLO	—9	16	Snow
BUDAPEST	3	37	Overcast	PARIS	11	52	Overcast
CASABLANCA	15	59	Overcast	PRAGUE	0	32	Mist
COPENHAGEN	—3	27	Overcast	ROME	14	57	Mist
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Cloudy	SOFIA	8	46	Overcast
DUBLIN	4	39	Rain	STOCKHOLM	—3	27	Fair
EDINBURGH	4	39	Fair	TEHRAN	—	—	N.A.
FLORENCE	14	57	Rain	TEL AVIV	24	75	Fair
FRANKFURT	3	37	Mist	TOKYO	11	52	Fair
GENEVA	11	52	Cloudy	TUNIS	16	61	Overcast
HELSINKI	—4	29	Overcast	VIENNA	0	32	Rain
ISTANBUL	13	55	Fog	WARSAW	—4	29	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	9	48	Snow
LISBON	15	59	Cloudy	ZURICH	9	48	Cloudy
LONDON	1	34	Snow				
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 12, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

— (d) Baerbond	SF 726.30*
— (d) Canbar	SF 673.00*
— (d) Grobar	SF 556.00*
— (d) Stockbar	SF 698.00*

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

— (d) CSF Fund	SF 16.00
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.80
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 8.69

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.34
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$ 0.945
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.91

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

— (w) *Capital Int'l Fund*	$ 18.15
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 10.83
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.16

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 383.75
— (d) Conasec	SF 392.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 61.35
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 55.50
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 69.00
— (d) Ussec	SF 391.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF 711.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra	DM 21.50
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 70.80

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 23.97*
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$61.74
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 22.02
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 53.48*
— (w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.27

FIDELITY POB 195, St Heller, Jersey C.I.:

— (w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.67
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 9.23
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 15.90

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 52.53
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 10.18
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 12.36
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 6.86

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$85.17
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 18.06

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438, GENEVA 11

—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 336.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 304.50

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.84

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,318.09
— (r) Securswiss	SF 980.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

— (d) America-Valor	SF 310.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF 48.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 395.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 344.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 66.75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 71.89

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 19.88
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 59.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF 65.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 117.50
— (d) Foreg Swiss Sh	SF 162.25
— (d) Globinvest	SF 53.25
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 73.50
— (d) Rentenac-Invest	SF 248.00
— (d) Satfi South Air Sh	SF 137.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 211.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt

— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM 11.25
— (d) Europafonds	DM 25.05
— (d) Unifonds	DM 17.20
— (d) Unirenta	DM 30.25
— (d) Unispecial I	DM 60.30

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.05
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 7.25
(w) Austral. Select Fd	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 126.30
(w) CAMIT	$ 9.92
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 12.25
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,375.00
(d) Carlbico Open-End Fund	$ 179.19
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.91
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 911.59
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs.	$ 7.83
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.81
(w) D.G.C.	$ 47.00
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.11
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 15.90
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$17.61
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,129.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,710.16
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 191.84
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,488*
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 57.48
(d) Fonditalia	$ 11.82
(d) Frank.-Trust Interlink	DM 40.42
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 8.38
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.79
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 274.76
(i) H.O.J.T. Hobet	$ 30.93
(d) Icofund	$ 11.10
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 106.75
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 109.29
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 10.19
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 151.90
(d) Investa OWS	$ 22.91
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 4.53
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	DM 35.90
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$ 53.77
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$ 9.45
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 58.32
(d) KB Income Fund	$ 44.33
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	LF 1,508.00
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 12.10
(i) Leverage Com. Hold	$ 37.54
(w) Luxfund	$ 46.24
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$ 26.17
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$11.05
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 0.66
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 1.78
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 19.98
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.15
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 5.16
(d) Putnam Intern't Fund	$ 64.03
(d) Renta Fund	$ 27.80
(d) Rentinvest	LF 1,904.00
(d) Safe Fund	LF 822.00
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 4.60
(w) Samurai Portfolio	$ 9.26
(w) Severa (N.A.V.)	SF 74.35
( ) Shore Realty N.V.	$ 14.89
( ) Shore International N.V.	$ 15.51
(w) *SMH Special Fund*	$ 4.68
(w) Soros Fund	DM 97.00
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 583.58
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$ 11.22
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 46.33
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 66.33
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$ 36.08
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 0.97
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd.	$ 2.92
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$ 104.57
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 10.74
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 7.54
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 446.55
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 11.74
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 68.45
	$ 5,455.20

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; † — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — r - Redemption price - Ex-Coupon.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



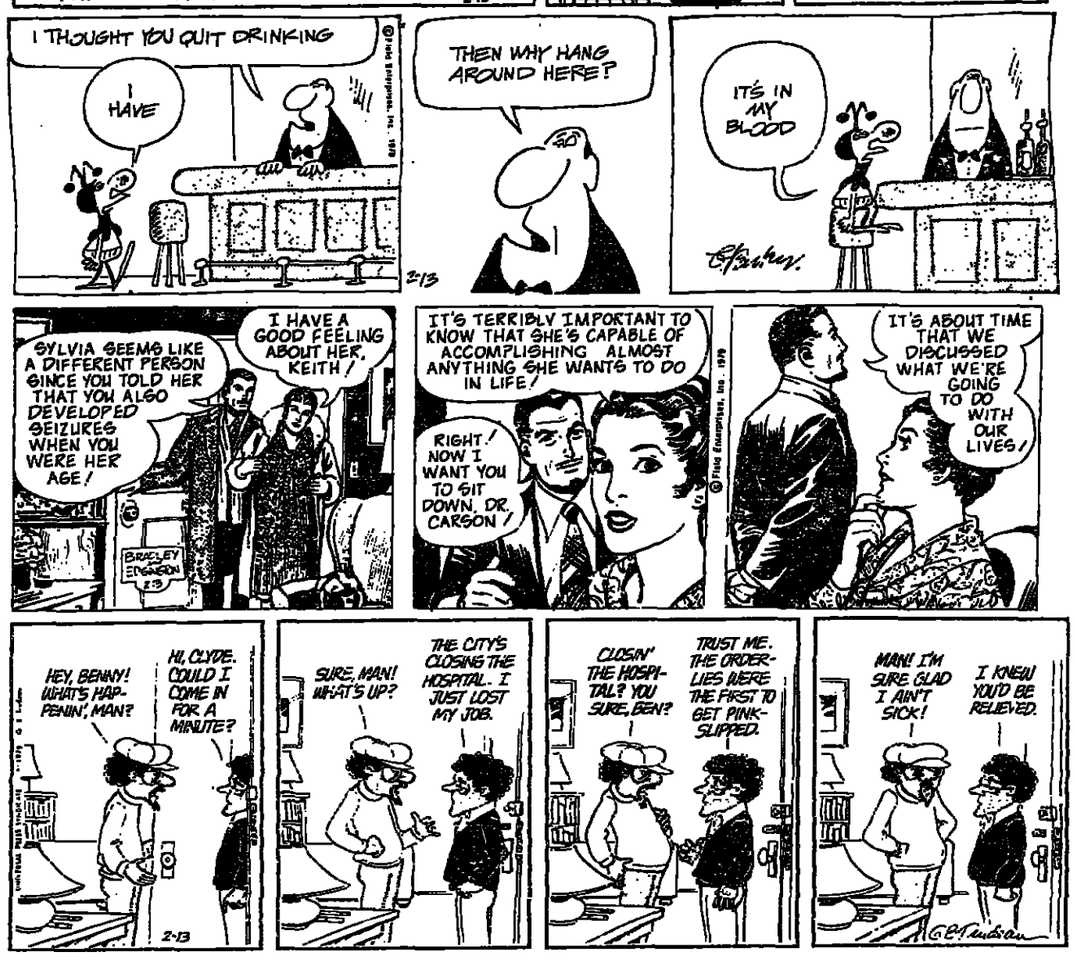
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MOCTE

NAHVE

PAMEND

BEGBIT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "□–□□□□"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: WHEEL FOYER HIATUS MORGUE
Answer: What snobs might keep from others— ALOOF

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I JUST REALIZED...DENNIS IS PROBABLY THE BEST FRIEND I HAVE IN THE WORLD."

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

BOOKS

DUBIN'S LIVES

By Bernard Malamud. Farrar Straus & Giroux. 362 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

MEET WILLIAM DUBIN, the 56-year-old protagonist of Bernard Malamud's wonderfully bitter-comic new novel, "Dubin's Lives." Meet William Dubin, if he can spare you a moment from his disciplines. For Dubin works. He works at the craft of biography. He lives in upstate New York with his wife Kitty and studies men's lives to see what he may learn from them and experience through them. "Everybody's life is mine unlived," he has noted impulsively to himself. "One writes lives he can't live. To live forever is a human hunger." Dubin works to lift himself out of "the self's separate closed self-conscious subjectivity." He has written "Short Lives," a collection of sketches of people who died young, to learn "how intensely and creatively life can be lived even when it is early aborted." He has written "H.D. Thoreau" to learn to see nature. At the start of the novel, he is beginning a life of D.H. Lawrence.

Dubin, a clenched fist, works. But does it work for him to work? Can he really escape such activity? A delightfully comic scene near the beginning of "Dubin's Lives" suggests not. One morning, after shaving and cursing himself in the mirror, as is his habit, Dubin looks down through the bathroom window on Kitty, who "seemed to be dancing on the lawn. . .a running dance, very expressive — fertility rite? . . .Her arms moved like a bird's wings; she swooped, turned, now hopped sideways toward the trees. He thought she'd duck into the grove of silver maples and dance there — marvelous sight — but instead she ran toward the house.

"My God, Dubin thought. He had seen her in some happy moments but nothing to dance to. He felt how strange life was, then began thinking of his 'Passion of D.H. Lawrence: A Life,' before he realized Kitty was in the house, screaming as she sped up the stairs. Dubin opened the bathroom door as she rushed in, shouting at him, her face red, eyes angered, frightened.

" 'Why the hell didn't you come and help me?'

" 'What for?'

" 'A bee, William. . . In my blouse. It crawled up my sleeve. Help me!' "

He unbuttons her blouse and releases the bee, which promptly stings him. What, we must wonder, will D.H. Lawrence's fertility rite do to him? We will shortly find out.

Enter into Dubin's life one Fanny Bick, a 22-year-old college dropout on the edge of being beautiful and looking for someone to define her. After a fumbling start — she offers herself; he reaches for his pen — they take a secret trip to Venice, where Thomas Mann's Gustav Aschenbach, another clenched fist of a writer, met his sexual destiny. For Dubin, the idyll is another abortive romance, like the stinging fertility rite. "He [feels] in his pleasure a loosening of ties, concerns, restrictions — a sense of trumpets blaring in the woody distance." She gets stomach cramps and diarrhea, and ends up betraying Dubin with a young singing gondolier. But Dubin is hooked. He has found another life to learn from — a life of sexual youth. He will not get Fanny out of his system as easily as he thinks.

I could go on and on regaling you with anecdotes of Dubin's tumult and how our perspective on it continues to be perfectly balanced between the comedy it appears to be objectively and the suffering that Dubin experiences. But much of the pleasure of "Dubin's Lives" depends on the reader's suspense over the outcome of plotting which seems on the surface merely farcical, but which, because of our growing identification with Dubin, comes to matter a great deal. So there is little left to do but celebrate what is priceless about "Dubin's Lives." One must toast the vital specificity of the characters, especially Kitty Dubin, with her extraordinary combination of perspicacity and myopia when it comes to her husband's character; and Dubin himself, an essentially humorless and unsympathetic man whom Malamud has made into a comic symbol of human self-alienation.

Presence of Nature

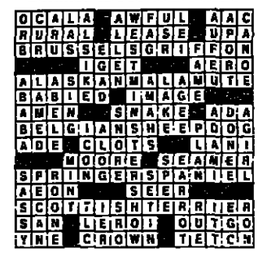
And one must mark particularly the powerful presence of nature in the novel, something rather new for the urban-spirited Malamud, if memory serves. Where Dubin requires Thoreau to apprehend the world around him, Malamud seems to have his own acute perceptions, for the natural world is lovingly observed and integrated with the story, and the upstate New York countryside makes its presence felt on almost every page of the story.

One might quibble as well. The hallucinatory episodes in the novel — Dubin, on one of his daily jogs, seeing a man shoot a crow out of the sky without the use of a rifle ("One of us is mad, the biographer thought"), or Dubin repeatedly sighting his red-haired daughter Maud during his idyll with Fanny in Venice — these are not smoothly integrated; they stick out self-consciously. The incestuous aspect of Dubin's affair with Fanny seems too insistent and pat. And the ending, though far more satisfying than those of Malamud's two previous novels, "The Fixer" and "The Tenant," is nevertheless just a shade abrupt and ragged, resolving the theme of the novel, but not the plot.

But these are strictly blemishes on an otherwise lustrous canvas. "Dubin's Lives," for my money, is certainly Malamud's best novel since "The Assistant." Possibly, it is the best he has written of all.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North-South bid well to reach the only sensible game contract on the diagramed deal. Note that three no-trump would have been defeated immediately and that four hearts would have succumbed if the defense led three rounds of diamonds.

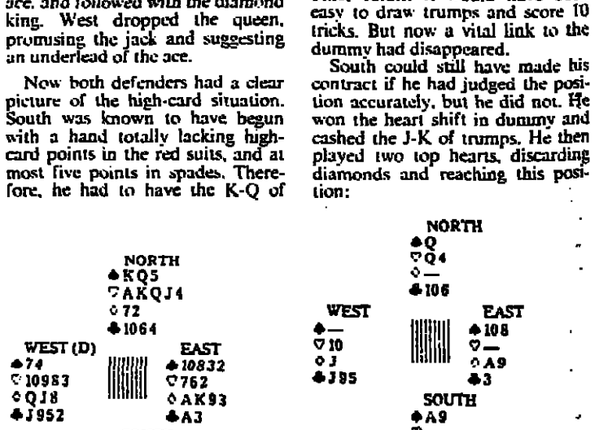
Against four spades, West led the club deuce. East took the club ace, and followed with the diamond king. West dropped the queen, promising the jack and suggesting an underlead of the ace.

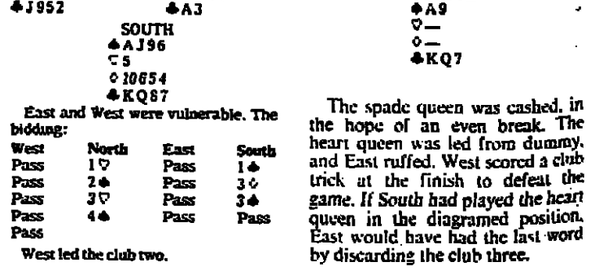
Now both defenders had a clear picture of the high-card situation. South was known to have begun with a hand totally lacking high-card points in the red suits, and at most five points in spades. Therefore, he had to have the K-Q of clubs to justify his game invitation after his partner's spade raise.

East duly underled his diamond ace, averting any danger that the declarer's ten might be established, and West won with the eight. He then made the only lead to give South trouble: a heart.

It is easy to see that with any other return it would have been easy to draw trumps and score 10 tricks. But now a vital link to the dummy had disappeared.

South could still have made his contract if he had judged the position accurately, but he did not. He won the heart shift in dummy and cashed the J-K of trumps. He then played two top hearts, discarding diamonds and reaching this position:





East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1♡	Pass	1♠
Pass	2♣	Pass	3◇
Pass	3♡	Pass	3♠
Pass	4♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the club two.

The spade queen was cashed, in the hope of an even break. The heart queen was led from dummy, and East ruffed. West scored a club trick at the finish to defeat the game. If South had played the heart queen in the diagramed position, East would have had the last word by discarding the club three.

هكذا من الاهالي

AMEX Trading Closing Prices February 12

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13⅝	9⅝	AAR	.38	3.7	6	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
12	6⅝	APS	.36	3.9	7	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
2¾	1⅝	ATI				11	1	d1	1	— ⅛
17¾	7	AVC				2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	17	AVX	.32	1.3	10	39	26	25¼	25⅞	— ⅜
7⅝	3¼	AZL			44	20	5⅛	5	5¼	+ ¼
5⅞	4	AZL pf	.48	9.6		10	5	5	5	
10⅝	6½	AbrdMf	.40b	5.7	4	6	7	7	7	— ⅛
3	1½	AcmePr				5	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
5	2⅜	Action				2	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	6⅞	ActionCp	.24b	2.6	7	38	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ¼
15⅛	6⅝	AdamR	.12	1.1	9	12	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
24⅞	13¼	AdobeO	.20	1.0	19	105	20⅜	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	AegisCp				5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
18¾	9½	AeroFlo	.30a	2.2	5	25	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
7⅝	2¼	Aeronca				3	5¾	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
7½	5⅛	AffilCap	.10e	1.7	6	9	6	5¾	5¾	
23¾	16¼	AffilPub	.80	3.8	9	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
8	3⅝	AlskAir	.20r	3.9	3	21	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅜	AlboW	.10e	2.2	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8½	5	Alcolac	.18	3.0	6	3	6	6	6	— ¼
8½	2	AllegA	wiO			24	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
1⅝	⅛	AllegA	wiN			40	3-16	⅛	3-16	+1-16
8	5¼	AllianT	.36e	4.9	9	10	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
8¼	1⅝	AlldAri				139	3	2⅞	3	
11⅜	4½	AlmvSt	.20e	2.7	6	46	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
9¼	3⅞	Alphcln	.10e	1.4	9	22	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
11½	7⅛	Altamil	.32e	3.1	4	4	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
2	⅝	AltecCp			28	75	1⅛	1	1⅛	
8¾	5⅛	Altec pf				5	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	12	AlterFd	.50	3.0	6	33	16⅜	16	16½	
71½	25⅛	Amahl	.40	1.0	15	386	41¾	40⅞	41⅝	— ¼
15	3⅞	AmAgro			10	27	15	14⅛	14½	— ⅜
10½	5⅜	AmBilt	.25	3.2		5	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
40½	14½	AmBrd	wt			18	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
11	7⅛	ABusPd	.40	4.8	6	39	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
6⅛	13-16	AmCapCp				12	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	7	AGorPd	.34	4.3	5	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
13⅛	5¼	AlntPicl				38	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
3¾	2¼	Alsraeli	.09e	3.3	3	34	2¾	2¾	2¾	
10⅞	6½	AMzeA	.48	5.7	5	11	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
46⅛	29½	AmMlg			7	7	35½	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅞
14⅛	7⅝	AMdBld	.40	3.6	12	32	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ¼
24¼	8¼	AMolin	.20	2.6	7	35	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	22⅛	AmPelt	2.20	8.0	9	11	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
14¾	7⅛	APrecs	.40	4.1	8	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
12¾	5⅛	ASciE	.04e	.7		13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18¾	12¾	AmSeat	.40	3.0	11	7	13½	13⅜	13½	
15¼	7⅝	AmTec	.50a	5.4	4	4	9⅝	9⅜	9⅛	— ⅛
5¼	2½	Andrea	.14e	4.1	11	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
17¼	7½	AngloC	.18e	1.3	7	158	14½	14¼	14¼	
13¾	6¼	Anken	.44	4.6	6	12	9⅝	9½	9½	
7⅜	6⅛	Anthony	.40	5.9	4	41	6¾	6¾	6¾	
17½	8½	ApiDta	.16	1.3	10	15	11⅛	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
14⅞	4¾	ApldDev			20	31	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	13½	AquilCo	.39	1.9	10	94	20⅜	19⅞	20¼	+ ½
10⅝	7	Armin	.12	1.4	6	10	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
10¾	6	ArrowA	.20	2.1	6	9	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅞	ArrowE	.20r	2.0	4	32	10	9⅞	10	
20⅝	8⅝	Asamer	.30	1.9		39	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
28¾	14⅛	AshlOC	.20	.7	11	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
1⅝	¾	AskinSvc				18	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9⅝	4⅝	Atalnfo	.15e	3.6	4	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
1½	11-16	Atco	Ind			23	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
3¼	1⅜	AtlsCM	.05e	1.7	100	68	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	AtlasCp	wt			9	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
9¾	3⅝	Audiotr	.12b	2.2	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	18¾	Augat	.44	1.6	14	25	27½	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	2	AutoTrn				28	2⅛	2	2	
4¼	1⅞	AutmRad				8	2	2	2	
8½	4½	AVEMC	.30	5.6	5	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
25	16⅞	Avondl	1.20	7.2	6	7	17	d16¾	16¾	— ⅛
19¼	7⅝	Aydin			9	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
		— B—B—B —								
2⅝	11-16	BRT				32	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
6⅛	2½	BTU			12	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Baker	.20e	5.8		4	4	4	4	
34	18⅞	Baldor	.28	1.1	12	37	24½	24	24⅛	— ⅛
20¾	15¼	BanFd	1.11e	6.6		1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
4¼	1¼	Bangor	wt			25	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
11½	7	Banistr	.40	4.2	41	17	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Barclay				5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5⅞	2⅝	BarcoCa	.12	2.2	27	44	5⅝	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
11	3¾	BarnesE			13	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
13	6½	Barnwl	.20	2.1	30	19	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
23⅛	7⅜	BarryR	.20b	1.0	12	21	21⅛	20½	20⅞	— ⅜
9⅝	4	BarthS			10	30	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	1⅞	Bartons			27	4	4	4	4	
3⅝	2⅝	BaruchF			32	81	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	1½	Barwick				50	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
3¼	2	BelsciR			9	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
19⅝	10¼	BnfSt A	.40	2.2	6	24	18¼	18	18	
20¼	10¼	BnfSt B	.40	2.2	6	4	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
5	2½	BergEnt			6	44	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ¼
9⅝	5	BergenB	.10e	1.3	6	19	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
17½	13⅝	BrgB	pf1.15	7.4		1	15½	15½	15½	
8½	1⅝	BernzO				43	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	1¾	Berven				80	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
9⅛	3¾	Beverly			11	96	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
13⅝	8	BicPen	.48	4.9	7	23	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
9	8⅛	BigVSp	.24	2.5	7	8 u	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
28	16⅞	BinkMf	1b	5.3	6	2	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
25½	8⅞	Blount	.48	2.6	6	24	19⅜	18¾	18¾	—1⅛
5⅞	3⅝	BodinAp			2	47⅛	4⅞	4⅞		— ⅛
15	5⅜	BoltBer	.20	1.8		2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
28½	14⅝	BowVoll	.10	.5	25	934 u21⅞	20¼	21¼	+1⅞	
9	2⅝	Bowmar				34	14	3½	3⅜	
13¼	5½	BradfdN	.20	2.5	7	31	8⅛	8	8⅛	
5¼	3⅝	Branch	.20	5.7	7	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
22⅝	7	Braniff	wt			10	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
17	13	Brascan	1a	6.3	3	117	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	3⅝	BreezeCp			17	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
17¾	10⅜	BristBr	.60	3.8	7	15	16	16	16	+ ⅛
6	3⅝	BroDart	.20	5.7	6	9	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
18½	9½	BrooksP	.44	3.4	11	4	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
2⅜	1	BrownCo	wt			101	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
35½	20¼	BrnFA	.96	2.9	11	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
36½	20⅛	BrnFB	.96	2.9	11	10	34	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
6	3⅛	Bulldex			4	3	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
3¾	1⅞	Burgess			16	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝		— ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Burnsin	.60	6.0	8	7	10	10	10	— ⅛
		— C—C—C —								
21⅞	10	CK Pet	.16	1.3	34	34	13	12⅞	12¾	— ⅛
14⅞	3⅞	CDI			5	84	8⅛	7¾	8	— ⅛
6½	3⅛	CMI Cp	.05e	1.2	6	12	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
19¼	10⅛	CRS	.30	2.8	17	12	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
18⅞	11⅝	CSE	1.20	7.4	7	7	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
21⅞	12¼	CWTran	.70	3.5	6	3	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
7½	2⅞	CopleA			6	9	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
22⅝	13	Caldor	.40	2.3	7	21	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	2⅞	Calcomp			11	35	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ¼
6⅞	2⅞	CalLife	.10e	2.2	13	6	4⅝	4½	4½	
8⅝	8¼	CalLi	pf1.10	12.		1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
41¾	23⅞	CalPfC	1.60a	5.1	5	2	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	
22⅝	9⅞	Camco	.20	1.1	9	36	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
17¼	17½	Camco	wd			5	17¾	17¾	17¾	
6¾	3	CoChbA				19	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅞	CdnHomO			22	347	u10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅜
19⅞	10¼	CdnMerr			13	9	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ½
22⅛	13½	CdnOccl	.58a	3.2	11	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
55½	46	CdnSupO			10	100	u66¾	65	66¼	+1¾
6¼	3⅝	CapitlFd	.20	4.4	5	10	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
6⅛	3	Caresso			10	88	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
12⅝	24⅛	Carnal	1.20a	4.8	8	129	25½	25¼	25¼	
15¼	11⅝	CaroEn	1.20	7.7	6	7 u15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼	
59¾	53¾	CaroPLpf	5	9.3		z280	54	53⅝	54	— ½
12	4¼	CarrolDv			11	33	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
37⅛	19⅝	CasFd	1.60a	8.0		2	20	20	20	
5½	6⅛	Cavitrn			33	51	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅜	CelluCft			5	5	2⅛	2	2⅛	
6¾	5½	CentSe	.65	11.		2	6	6	6	
6	3½	CentryF			6	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
2⅝	11¾	Cenvill	1	6.4	5	14	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
4	2⅛	CertifCp			9	75	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅛
2½	⅝	Certron				10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3⅜	Cetec	.08	1.6	11	21	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	1¼	ChampHo				127	2⅛	2	2	
5	13⅛	ChartM			5	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
7⅝	6⅛	ChrtM	pf.75	11.		5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
3⅝	20½	ChiRv	1.60a	5.3	14	506	30¼	29⅞	30	
7⅝	15⅛	ChielDev	1e	3.7	23	158	u27¾	26¾	27¼	— ⅛
1⅝	6⅝	ChildWld			9	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅝	6¾	ChiltnCp	.28	3.9	4	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
3¼	12	CircleK	1	6.6	8	19	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
5⅝	7	Citation	.56	5.3	7	4	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
2½	10¼	CityGas	.92	8.2	5	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
7⅛	6⅛	Clarmt	.05e	.6		3	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
1⅝	5⅛	Clarostat			7	19	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	— ⅜
2	13½	Clausng	1.32	6.4	7	3	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
3	8¼	Clopay	.32	3.6	5	9	9	9	9	
5½	2	CohenHat			9	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Cohu	.16e	4.9	10	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	14	Colemn	.80	5.2	7	16	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
2⅝	9⅛	ColCml			24	68	12⅞	12⅝	12½	— ½
1¼	6¾	Colwell	.60	6.0	6	24	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
3½	20⅝	Cominc	2	6.5	9	2 u31	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅜	
3⅝	15	ComAll	.40	2.1	7	7	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅛
5¼	13⅛	ComAl	pf1.60	12.		16	14½	13¾	13⅞	— ⅜
5⅛	9⅝	ComMtl	.60	4.0	5	9	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
5¼	13⅞	Comdlnt			5	21	17	16½	17	
5⅝	1	ComdrCp			42	12	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
7⅝	8¾	Compo	.20	2.1	13	175	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	CompuD			9	17	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
2⅝	11-16	Complnv			15	3⅞	3¼	3⅞		+ ¼
3⅞	10⅜	Conchm	.80	6.2	5	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
1⅝	8¾	Condec	.30f	3.3	5	8	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
3⅝	5	ConnrHm			4	9	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	5¼	ConsOG			26	275	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ½
1½	8⅛	ConsRef	.60	6.6	9	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	4	ContMtl			6	22	5¼	5¼	5¼	
7⅝	¼	ContTel	wt			14	⅝	5-16	5-16	
1⅛	5¼	Cookln	.20e	3.3	3	25	6	5⅝	6	
5¼	12¼	CookP	.60	2.2	17	7	27¾	27½	27¾	— ¼
3⅝	13	CoreLb	.28	1.4	13	26	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ⅜
1¾	13½	Cornlius	.80	3.4	12	5	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ⅜
3½	3⅝	Coscolnc			12	58	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
½	2	Courtld	.13e	6.1	10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—1-16
7⅛	1⅝	CrestFd			6	5	2	2	2	— ⅛
5⅛	9½	CrestOil	.24a	2.0	14	48	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
5¾	14⅞	Crompl	1.40	5.7	4	10	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ¼
½	23⅛	CrossAT	1	4.1	9	19	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅜
3⅛	6¾	CrowlM	.50	7.3		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
3⅛	20⅞	CwnCP	.60a	2.2	5	3	27¾	26⅞	27½	+ ⅜
7⅛	7	Crownln	.28	3.5	4	3	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
⅞	9¼	CruicR	.36	2.5	14	71	14⅝	13⅞	14½	+ ½
⅛	14⅞	CrystlO	.60	3.0		17	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
⅞	16⅞	CubicCp	.60	3.4	7	28	18	17½	17¾	— ⅜
½	16¼	Curtice	1.10	6.1	5	1	18	18	18	
		— D—D—D —								
2⅝	2⅝	DCL			5	54	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	DWG	.491	17.	9	57	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	2⅞	DamonC			3	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
¾	6¾	Damson			27	116	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	13⅝	Datapd	.30	1.6	9	84	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
⅝	8⅝	DayMn	.25e	2.0	20	36	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
⅝	1⅝	DeRose			15	6	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
¼	2½	Decoralr	.24	8.7	8	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
⅝	13½	DelLabs	.48	3.1	6	51	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
⅛	6	DelhiOil	.05e	.6	31	30	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ¼
23	14½	DenTal	.20	1.1	16	2	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
22½	21¾	Depslir	1.40	6.3	6	3	22½	22¼	22¼	
15⅞	8⅝	DevCpA				4	11	13½	13⅛	13½ + ⅜
33	20⅝	DevonGp			3	z100	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
5⅞	2⅜	Digicon			25	8	4	4	4	
2¾	¾	Diodes				4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
36	10⅛	Documat			11	45	22½	21⅞	22½	
91¾	48⅛	DomeP			9	607	u94	90	94	+5
22½	12¾	Domtar	1.80a	8.6	5	119	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
19¼	16⅞	DrexUt	1.56	8.1		6	u19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
12⅛	7⅛	DrivHarr				6	9	8¾	9	
14⅞	7	DrFair	.40	4.4	9	7	9	8⅞	9	
18	13	DuplxPd	.80	4.5	5	6	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
13½	8⅝	DurTsl	.40b	3.9	11	9	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	
6⅛	2⅜	Dynlctn	.07e	1.6	13	392	4½	4	4½	+ ⅜
21½	12	Dyneer	.72	3.6	7	24	20	19¾	20	
		— E—E—E —								
7	3⅝	EAC	.21e	5.8		13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
18	11⅛	EarthRes	1	5.9	8	57	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅜
22¾	16½	EstnCo	1.08	6.5	9	16	17¼	16½	16½	—1
5⅞	1⅝	Edmos				2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
21½	10⅞	EDO	.50	2.7	9	9	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ¼
13⅜	7⅛	Ehren	.10a	1.0	8	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
12⅜	8½	ElcorCp	.20	2.1	8	31	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
7¼	3⅛	ElAudD			4	11	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	
15⅜	8½	ElecEng	.24	2.2	10	17	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
34	23⅛	ElecAm	1.20	4.0	6	11	30¼	29⅞	30¼	— ¼
8¼	6⅜	EmrRd				4	1	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞ — ⅛
10½	5⅜	EngyRs	.24	3.8	8	34	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Espey	.15e	2.0	14	11	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
17½	11⅛	EsqRd	.52e	3.4	5	3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ¼
5	1⅛	EtzLav	.10e	2.5	10	21	4	3⅞	4	
20⅛	13	EvansAr	.40	2.3	9	7	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
8⅞	4½	Exectve			17	10	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
16½	7	Exectn	.40f	2.4	15	26	u16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ¼
		— F—F—F —								
9½	3⅜	FSF Ind	.12	3.0		11	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅞	FabInd	.50	3.7	4	5	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
6¾	1½	FairTex			7	9	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	FairmC	.15	5.0	8	8	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
16½	7½	FamDlr	.32	2.6	8	3	12½	12¼	12½	
14	7⅛	FavDrg	.20b	2.1	8	3	9½	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
19¼	14¾	FedRl	1.36	8.6	14	19	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ½
7⅞	4⅝	FedRes			34	232	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
28¾	18⅝	Felmnt	.20	.8	18	3	25⅝	25½	25½	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Fldelco				2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
16	11	FinGen	.40b	3.2	6	291	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
10⅝	6¾	FtConn	.88	10.	7	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
24⅞	13½	FtSLSh	1b	4.2	4	19	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	3¼	Fstmrk			5	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
19⅛	10	FischrP	11	7.9	11	12	12⅞	12½	12⅝	
4½	1¾	Fishman				1	2	2	2	
19⅛	15⅛	FitchGE	1.80	9.5	5	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
5⅛	2⅛	Flagg			8	12	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
11⅝	3⅛	FlanEnt			7	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
41¼	18¾	FlightSf	.28	.8	17	31	34⅞	34	34⅞	+1⅛
4¾	2⅞	FlaCap				2	4	4	4	
12	5½	FlaRck	.21e	2.5	4	19	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
17¼	4⅝	FlowGen			12	13	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	— ⅜
16⅞	10⅛	Flowers	.42	3.7	7	3	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ¼
36¾	18½	FlukeJ	.96f	2.8	13	3	34¼	34⅛	34½	— ⅜
73	56½	FordCan	5a	8.9	11	7 z100	56	d56	56	— ½
25⅛	8⅝	ForestC	.10	.9	17	11	10⅞	10⅞		+ ⅛
7⅞	3	ForestLab				250	28	5⅛	5	5 — ⅜
6⅛	4¼	FranklnRt			16	24	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅜
11¾	5⅝	Franks	.32	3.6	6	17	9	8¾	9	— ⅛
15⅞	7¾	FriendFr				7	10⅞	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
12½	9½	Friona	.40	3.7	3	25	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
9½	6	Frischs	.30b	4.4	5	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
19⅜	8⅝	FrontA	.20b	1.6	6	28	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
9⅞	2⅜	FrontA	wt			5	5	5	5	— ¼
		— G—G—G —								
6½	1⅝	GIT			10	7	5½	5¼	5½	
10⅛	3¾	GRI	.30	4.9	9	41	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Galaxy	.06f	1.1	3	32	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
16	6⅝	Garan	.81e	12.	3	73	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
28½	8⅝	GatLiet	.40b	2.0	7	45	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ¼
4	2¼	Gavlrd	.05e	1.8	4	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3⅞	9-16	Gaynor				3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
5	2½	GnEmp	.24a	6.6	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	4½	GenExp				357	7¼	6½	7	+ ¾
5⅞	2¾	GnHous			3	25	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
8⅛	3	Genge	.10e	2.0	6	2	5	5	5	
5⅝	1⅛	Genisco				10	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ — ⅛
19⅛	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	1.2	7	80	17⅝	17	17⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	17½	GlantF	1.30	6.3	5	8	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
14⅞	7⅞	GntYell	.50e	4.9	8	75	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
28¾	18⅝	Glotfltr	1.20	4.5	8	7	27	26¾	26¾	— ½
11⅞	6	GlenGer	.16	1.9	7	16	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
30	12	Glnmr	.72	3.6	7	22	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ⅛
14	7¾	Globeln	.70	6.7	8	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
11¾	7¼	Glosser	.40	4.8	5	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
6½	3⅛	Gldblatt				1	3½	3½	3½	
19½	7⅞	GoldnCyc			17	9½	9⅛	9⅛		— ⅛
44⅞	5⅛	GldNugt	.08i	.5	20	88	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
12⅞	7	GoldWH	.64	7.5	4	35	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Goldfield				23	¾	11-16	¾	
3⅛	1⅝	GoodLS			3	5	2	2	2	
2⅝	⅝	Gdrich	wt			36	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
10¼	7¼	GouldT	.88	8.6	10	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	
13¼	6¾	GrahMf	.30	4.3		1	7	7	7	— ⅛
11½	6	GrandAu	.30	3.5	6	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	8⅛	GrndCtl	.50	4.3	5	21	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
19½	8⅝	GrangrA			10	16	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅞	GtAmInd			4	4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
8¼	4⅛	GtBasinP			28	143	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
26¼	18¾	GtLkCh	.24	.9	14	6	25⅝	25⅛	25½	
11⅞	5⅞	GREIT	.40	5.6	11	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
33	23⅝	GlfCan	1.14	3.6	8	31	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	5	Gulfstrm			7	62	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅛
		— H—H—H —								
3½	1¼	HalcoPd				10	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
15	9¼	HallsM	.80	8.1	4	6	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
8⅛	3¼	Hampin			4	11	6	6	6	— ¼
16¼	10⅞	Hannfrd	.80	6.2	5	4	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	21⅛	Harland	1	3.7	10	4	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	7⅞	HartzM	.40	2.9	11	39	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
5⅞	1¼	Harvey			4	12	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
9⅞	3⅝	Hasbro	.20	4.3	7	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
10¾	8⅛	Hasting	.60	5.9	6	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
7½	4	HawalA	.15e	2.6	5	75	1	5¾	5⅝	5⅝ + ¼
9⅛	3⅛	HlthCh			10	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
6⅞	2½	Heinick	.10	2.4	8	20	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅜	HeltmMfg				1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17⅞	9⅝	Hess's	.60b	5.0	5	19	12	12	12	+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅛	HIGInc	.03r	.4	8	3	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ¼
14⅞	4⅝	HiShear	.20	1.8	7	30	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅜
7½	6⅜	Highland				1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Hiptrnic	.20	3.6	9	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅜	Hofman	.20	4.8	3	14	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	5½	HollyCp			9	18	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
27¾	21⅝	Hormel	1.48	5.7	6	2	26	26	26	
16	6⅞	HornHar				5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13¼	8½	HospM	.60	6.0	27	8	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
21	15⅝	Hotel	1.77e	10.	12	9	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
6⅞	3	HouseVl			10	19	3⅝	3½	3½	
29⅝	13½	HouOM	.80	4.4	8	811	18⅜	18	18	+ ⅛
26	15¾	HouO	pf1.69	8.0		57	21½	21	21¼	+ ⅛
12¾	6½	HowelC	.40	3.8	9	12	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
27	24½	Hubbl	pf2.06	8.4		2	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
14½	6	HuckMf	.28	2.5	6	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
52¼	33⅝	HudBO	2	4.0	9	37	50¼	49⅞	50⅛	+ ⅞
15¼	8¼	Huffy	.68	5.9	6	81	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
8½	3¾	HuntH	.16e	3.3	5	19	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
47¼	24⅝	HuskyO	1	2.6	8	64	39	39	39	
7⅞	3	Hycel				54	96	5	4⅞	4⅞
		— I—I—I —								
5⅞	3½	ICH	.15e	4.0	3	9	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
5⅛	3¼	IFS Ind	.14	3.2	5	13	3¾	3¾	3¾	
16⅝	8½	IMC	.20	1.8	3	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
1¼	7-16	ITI			11	2	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
1⅜	5-16	ImpGp	.09e	5.5	6	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6¾	3¼	Imperind			5	58	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	16⅝	ImpOil	1	4.6	9	40	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ¼
3	15-16	InflightSv				7	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
19¾	7¾	Instron	.30	1.7	9	14	18¼	18	18	— ⅜
2	⅞	InstrSvs			23	285	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
19¾	8¾	InsSy	pf.28t	2.5		6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
12⅛	3¾	IntegRes			10	22	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼
8	6	IntCtyGs	.28	3.7	7	30	7⅝	7½	7½	
16⅝	10⅞	Intrmk	.15e	1.3	6	6	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
4½	2¼	IntBnknt			17	128	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
3½	1¼	IntFdSvc				28	1½	1½	1½	
24¼	14⅝	IntGenl	1.20	5.6	4	17	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ¾
10	4½	IntProt	.30	5.0	4	41	6	5⅞	6	
2⅜	13-16	IntStrtch				68	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
38¼	22½	InvDvA	1.28	3.4	12	76	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
9⅝	5¼	InvDvB	.32	3.4	8	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
9⅝	7	InvRIT	.55e	6.5	13	45	9	8½	8½	— ½
28⅞	15½	Ionics			11	5	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
34½	12⅝	IroqBrd	.30	1.0	11	336	31⅜	28¾	30⅛	—1½
5½	3¼	Irvinlnd	.10	2.7		7	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
		— J—J—J —								
7⅝	4¾	Jaclyn	.40b	8.0	6	2	5	5	5	— ¼
17⅛	8⅞	Jacobs	.50b	3.4	7	54	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅜
11⅞	5⅝	Jensen	1.40f	18.	4	13	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Jetero	.05e	2.1	4	10	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Jetronic			8	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
11¼	5⅛	JohnPd	.36	6.1	10	21	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
4⅛	2¼	JuniperP			38	67	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
		— K—K—K —								
4⅞	1¾	Kaisin	3c			26	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3	11-16	KaneMill	wt			2	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
51¾	44	KnGs	pf4.50	10.		z20	45	45	45	— ¾
10⅝	3½	KapokT				12	4¾	4½	4¾	— ⅛
15	7½	KayCp	.30	2.1	8	6	14	14	14	
17⅛	7⅝	KenaiCp			6	109	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	+ ¼
12⅞	7¾	Kenwin	.48a	5.1	5	9	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Kelchm	.23f	5.0		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7¼	3⅝	Key Co	.20e	4.4	4	5	4½	4½	4½	
2⅜	½	Kidde	wt			5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3¾	2⅝	KinArk			8	20	3	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅛	1	KingOpt				20	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
21¼	17¾	KingRd	.32	1.8	7	20	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
33⅛	15⅜	KirbyEx			8	3	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Klt	Mfg		4	29	4	4	4	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	KleerVu			9	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
9⅞	5	Kleinerts			4	11	5	d 4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅜	KuhnStr	.15	3.5	15	42	4¼	4	4¼	— ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
6⅛	2½	LSB	.10r	2.4	11	10	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	LaBarge	.06e	3.0	17	16	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	LaMaur	.20	4.2	22	3	4⅛	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
12¼	8	LQuint			14	28	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
6½	1⅛	LafyRad				29	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3½	2	LakeSh			9	1	27-16	27-16	27-16	— ⅛
10	2½	Landmk			4	11	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
8⅝	4½	Laneco	.20b	2.5	4	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
17	16⅝	LeaRonal	.60	3.5	9	3	u17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ¼
8½	3	LeePh			15	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15¾	6⅞	LehighP			10	16	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ½
18½	11	LeighPd	.80	4.4	7	10	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
8⅞	2⅝	LeisureT			4	58	4½	4⅜	4½	
12	5⅝	LibtyFb	.39f	6.0	4	2	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
9⅛	5¼	Lighlolr	.24	2.7	6	49	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
6¼	3⅜	LincAm			6	38	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5¾	2½	LloydsE				16	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
4⅛	1¾	Lodge	.08e	2.9	11	17	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
33¾	14⅝	Lohmn	1.20	5.4	7	14	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
26¾	6⅝	LoewT	wt			298	16⅝	15¾	16⅝	+ ⅛
19½	9¾	Loglcon			10	10	12⅝	12½	12½	
32¼	20⅝	LouisCe	1.44	5.1	9	2	28	28	28	
8⅝	3½	LundyEl			14	13	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
14¾	9¼	Lydall	.60a	6.0	6	1	10	10	10	
4⅞	2⅛	LynchCp			76	3	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Lynnwear			5	6	2½	2½	2½	
		— M—M—M —								
9¾	4⅝	Macks	.20	3.3	5	15	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
3⅛	½	Macrod			8	27	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10¾	5	Mngood			6	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝		+ ⅛
9½	4¾	ManrC	.40	5.7	6	10	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
1 3-16	½	Marinda				1057	1 3-16	1 1-16	1⅛	
14¼	8⅝	Marlene	.14e	1.1	5	5	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅜
22⅞	20	Marm	pf2.25	11.		12	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
5⅛	4	MrshF			2	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	13	MartPr	.40	2.9	4	10	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅜
17	8½	Maslnd	.60a	4.6	5	39	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
26¾	11½	MaterRe	.28	1.3	11	5	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
5⅛	2¾	MaulTec	.14	4.7		13	3	3	3	— ⅛
1 13-16	3-16	McCrory	wt			37	⅝	9-16	9-16	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	McCulO			28	322	5	4⅞	5	
6¼	2⅝	McKeon			6	20	3	3	3	
22¾	14⅝	Means	1.08	6.8	7	4	16⅛	16	16	
13⅝	7⅝	Medalst	.50	5.2	5	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
6½	2⅛	MedalnGp			7	19	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	9½	Medlleld			10	5	20⅛	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
23⅞	13⅝	MedloG	.60	2.9	9	15	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
13½	6¼	Megaint	.24	2.6	5	24	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	13⅝	MEMCo	.90	6.0	7	5	15	15	15	
13⅛	7⅝	MercSL	.50	4.5	5	11	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	MetPro	.10	1.3	9	22	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅜
37⅜	20⅞	Metpth	.32	1.0	19	16	32⅞	32½	32¾	
4	1½	Metrocar				44	3	3	3	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	MichGen			9	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8	5	MchSug	.05e	.8		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13⅝	5	MidldCo	.20	2.4	5	17	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
24⅝	10	MidlGls	.40	2.7	8	29	14¾	14¼	14⅝	
10⅛	6¼	Miller	H		11	2	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
5¼	1⅝	MissnIT			26	33	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ¼
25⅛	13⅝	MitchlE	.12	.6	8	170	19⅞	18⅝	19	— ⅛
17½	8⅝	MiteCp	.40	2.9	6	6	14⅛	14	14	
7⅝	5⅝	MonMg	.44	6.5	6	4	6⅝	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
17½	11	Moog	.40b	2.8	8	46	14½	14	14½	— ⅛
8½	5¼	MlgGth	.43e	8.0	18	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
9	4½	MortnSh	.32	5.8	4	2	5½	5½	5½	
12⅝	5¾	MoliSM	.16b	1.8	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11⅝	8¾	MovStr	.52	5.4	4	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5¼	1⅛	Movielab			10	8	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
		— N—N—N —								
11¾	11	NFC	.15	1.3	7	23	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
18	11⅛	Napco	.20	1.8	7	6	11⅛	d11	11	— ⅛
36	15⅝	NatCSS	.32	1.2	12	47	26⅝	26	26⅝	
8⅝	5¼	NatEdu	.12e	1.7	6	11	7⅛	7	7⅛	
16½	7	NtHIIE			8	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
4	1⅜	NKinney				3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
7	2⅛	NtParag				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
12¾	4⅞	NtPatent			71	7⅝	7¼	7⅝		+ ⅛
6⅞	5	NtSecR	.48e	9.4	9	28	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7¼	4⅛	NtSilvr	.20e	3.7	11	18	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
7½	3	NtSpinn	.20	3.5	5	65	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9¼	3⅛	NelsLB	.66f	13.	5	1	5	5	5	
2¾	1⅛	NestLM	.05e	2.2	6	5	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
29⅞	13	NHamp	.80a	3.2	7	9	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Nidrla	.05e	3.3	8	40	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
17¾	9	NMxAr	.21f	1.8	9	13	12⅝	11⅞	12	— ⅜
11	5⅝	NProc	.50e	7.4	8	37	6¾	6¾	6¾	
32	18⅝	NYTim	.80	3.0	15	20	26¾	26½	26½	— ½
12⅝	6⅛	NewbE	.50	6.8	13	14	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	1½	Nexus			8	13	3½	3½	3½	
32¾	15⅝	NiagFSv	.80	3.3	6	15	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅜
11¾	3⅛	Nolex				29	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13	7½	Norln	.40	4.2	6	2	9½	9½	9½	
13½	10¾	Norl pf	1.50	12.		31	12⅜	12	12⅜	
25	2⅛	Nortek	.04	.4	9	150	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
25⅝	12½	NoARov	.20	1.1	6	7	18¾	18⅛	18¾	+ ⅜
12¼	7⅛	NoCdO			9	157	10⅜	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅜
13¼	12½	NoestBk	1.04	8.1	7	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
18¾	8¾	NuclDta			12	9	13	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅜
28⅝	18	Numac	.07f	.3	33	244	26⅛	25⅝	25¾	+ ¼
		— O—O—O —								
4¾	2⅛	OEA	.10e	2.6		6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	9½	Oakwd	.12b	1.1	5	31	10⅝	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
10¼	7¼	OhArt	.24	3.1	16	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
15	11	OhSealv	.84	6.2	8	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅞	Ollalnd	.40e	5.8	4	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
20	13¾	OnLine	.24	1.5	11	38	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
42⅝	21	OOklep			29	z400	39	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅞
5¼	2⅝	Ormand				2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
19⅛	12¼	OSullvn	.80	5.1	5	5	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
4¼	2⅞	OversSec				3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	3⅜	OzarkA	.15e	3.0	4	78	5⅛	4⅞	5	
		— P—Q —								
2	¾	PF Ind				26	15-16	15-16	15-16	
18⅛	15	PGEpfA	1.50	9.9		20	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
15⅛	11	PGEpfD	1.25	9.8		4	12¾	12¾	12¾	
15½	12¼	PGEpfE	1.25	9.5		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
29½	24⅝	PGEpfW	2.57	9.9		11	26⅛	26	26	— ¼
26½	21⅞	PGEpfV	2.32	9.8		15	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	24⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	9.7		10	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
30⅛	25	PGEpfS	2.62	9.8		14	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
28	23⅝	PGEpfR	2.37	9.6		18	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	20⅝	PGEpfP	2.05	9.7		6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	20	PGEpfO	2	9.7		4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
23⅛	18⅝	PGEpfM	1.96	9.7		108	20⅝	20	20¼	
26	21¾	PGEpfL	2.25	10.		2	22½	22½	22½	
24½	20⅛	PGEpfK	2.04	9.7		112	21¼	21	21	— ¾
54½	44⅝	PacLt	pf4.75	9.8		z40	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
59	48	PacPLpf	5	9.5		z200	52½	51	52½	+2½
23½	11	PacScle	.32	2.6	7	17	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
33¼	28⅝	PallCp	.52	1.8	14	18	29½	29⅛	29⅛	
2¾	1¼	PalomrF			69	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅛	3¾	Pantast	.30	6.5	10	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
13⅞	11	ParkCh	.48a	3.8	5	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
30⅝	18½	Parsons	1	5.3	6	66	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
6½	4⅛	PatFash	.10e	1.9	3	10	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
9⅝	5¼	Patagon			5	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
11	6	PatoC	2e	22.	4	34	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
45⅞	14⅞	PebbIB	1	2.5	13	10	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜	
7⅝	5	PeerTu	.24a	3.7	6	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
12¼	10½	PenEM			6	11	12	12	12	
3½	2⅜	PECp	.60f	22.	4	15	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
17	14⅝	PenRE	1.45	9.1	9	3	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
2½	⅝	Pentron			7	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
25¼	10	PepCom	.48	2.5	8	122	19⅜	17¾	19¼	+1⅞
15¾	8½	Perinl	.40	3.4	12	46	u11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅜
12¾	6⅛	PetroLe			6	24	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5¼	2	Phoenix			18	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
12	7	PicNPay	.28	3.1	6	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
6⅝	1	PioneerS			28	5⅝	5½	5½		— ⅛
7¼	3	PlonTx	.20f		15	3⅜	3¼	3¼		— ⅛
7¼	5½	PltWVa	.56	9.5	7	21	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
27¾	20	PltDM	1.40	5.6	4	6	25	25	25	+ ¼
34¾	23¾	Plttway	1.65	5.6	5	31	29½	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
24½	17½	PlacrDv	1	4.4	10	3	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
9¾	4⅝	Plantind				61	6	5¾	6	
11¾	4¾	PlyGm	.40b	4.6	4	10	8¾	8¾	8⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	1½	PlymR A				5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
24½	17	PneuSc	1	4.1		z100	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
3⅜	⅞	Polaron				5	1½	1½	1½	
16¾	8½	Polychr	.20	1.5	8	30	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
17⅞	10⅞	PrairleO			14	23	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
13½	10½	PrattLmb	1	9.1	6	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
5⅞	4⅛	PrattRd	.30	6.2	5	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
28	22½	PrenHa	1.36	5.8	9	14	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	PresRIA				32	19	3¼	3⅛	3¼
3¾	1⅞	PresRIB				28	39	3¼	3⅛	3⅛ — ⅛
15⅞	6¾	Presley	.62r	6.3	2	169	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅜
25⅞	3¾	PrimMt			13	45	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	10⅛	PrpCT	1.20e	11.	9	4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅝	ProvGas	.88	8.8	3	7	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
5⅛	2⅝	PrdRE	.24	5.2		49	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	3⅝	PrudBld	.24	6.0	5	21	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
25⅞	21⅝	PSPL	pf2.34	9.8		4	24⅝	24	24	— ½
9¾	7⅝	PulteH	.24	2.8	3	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
11½	9⅝	Punta	pf1.10	9.7		17	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
13	6⅝	Purpac	.06e	.9	16	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
		— R—R—R —								
12¾	9¾	RBInd	.24	2.2	8	10	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
4⅞	1⅝	REDM			6	4	2⅜	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
2¾	1⅝	RET			17	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
15	8⅛	RHMed	.10e	1.1	6	7	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ¼
3⅝	1¼	RPS			7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4¼	2	RSC	.10	3.5	14	13	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
8¾	5¼	Ragan	.10e	1.5	11	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
23½	12¼	RanchEx			5	36	17⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅜
17¼	10⅞	RangrO			46	284	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	+1⅛
32½	19⅝	Ransbrg	1.20	4.4	7	16	27½	27	27	— ½
4⅝	⅝	RapAm	wt			48	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
32⅞	13½	Raylnd	.40	2.3	16	10	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
17	14⅝	REInv	1.20	7.5	12	7	16	16	16	— ¼
13⅝	10	RtincT	1.40	13.	6	4	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
5½	2⅛	ReevesT			45	145	5¼	5	5	— ¼
12½	8⅛	RegalB	.60	7.1	6	4	8½	8⅜	8½	
19¼	14⅝	RemAr	1a	6.1	6	9	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅜
12	5⅝	RepGyp	.40	3.4	4	23	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
7-32	1-128	RepMtg	wt			15	1-64	1-128	1-128	—1-128
43	26⅞	RepNY	2	5.5	5	4	36½	36½	36½	
25	22	RNY	pf 2.12	9.1		1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
26⅝	15⅝	ReshCot	.24	1.4	8	21	17½	17¼	17½	— ⅛
69½	20½	Resrt A			12	1899	37	35⅜	36¼	—1⅝
108	27	Resrt B			18	z2250	52½	50	52½	— ½
7⅛	1⅞	RestAssc			13	50	3⅝	3	3	
13¼	4½	RexNore			23	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8¼	3¾	RiblelP	.12	1.9	4	88	6⅝	6	6⅝	— ⅛
10¾	5⅞	Richton	.44	6.9	3	19	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	
50⅞	25⅜	RileyCo			6	34	34⅛	33⅜	34½	+ ⅜
16¼	8⅝	Robntch			11	19	12⅝	12¼	12½	— ¼
8½	4½	Roblin	.12	2.2	4	7	5½	5⅜	5½	
13⅞	10	Rockway	1	9.4	6	15	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
40½	23⅝	Rogers	.20	.6	15	57	36¼	35	36¼	— ⅛
8	3½	Rossmr			2	30	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	1½	RoyPalm			15	7	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco			4	40	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	2½	RBW Cp			13	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
19	10⅞	Russell	.48	4.0	5	10	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
32¼	23⅛	RustCH	.40	1.2	15	5	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
		— S—S—S —								
5⅝	4	SFM	.20	4.3	6	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13½	8¼	SGL	.25b	2.8	5	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
3½	1½	SGSec				24	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
17	13⅝	SGSe	pf1.70	12.		15	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	SMD			4	30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	SSP			8	14	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
16	9⅛	Salem	.32e	2.5	7	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	8⅞	SDgo	pf .88	9.4		4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
26⅞	22	SDgo	pf2.47	11.		7	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
29¼	25	SDgo	pf2.68	10.		4	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
20½	14⅞	SFrRE	1.60	8.4	17	17	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	
14¾	5	Sandgte	.40	2.9	9	51	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6½	SaundrL	.30	3.4	7	9	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
9¼	5⅝	SchelbE	.56	10.	14	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
4⅞	2⅛	Schiller			7	3				
6¼	3½	Schradr	.16	4.4	10	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	2	SciMgt	.10	3.2	9	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
37½	20	SciAtla	.20	.6	15	19	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅜
36	25⅝	Scope	.50	1.4	9	6	35⅝	34⅞	35⅝	+ ⅜
23	16¾	ScurryR			20	5	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ½
22½	12⅛	SbdAM	.40	2.2	3	2	18	18	18	
9¾	3⅜	Sealctro			5	40	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	Seapl	pf.42k			z50	5	5	5	+ ¼
5	2⅝	Searsind				19 u	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
15⅝	7	SeasnAll	.20	1.8	17	98	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
4¾	2½	SecMtg				166	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
3	15-16	SeligAsc			13	10	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
8¼	4¾	Srvlsco	.36	5.8	5	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Servo				2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13⅞	8⅞	SetonCo	.50	4.9	4	4	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
8⅝	4	ShaerS	.40e	7.8	6	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	11⅝	Sharon	1	4.4	5	30	23	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Shawln	.50b	8.3	7	25	6	6	6	
41	20⅞	ShenanO			19	40⅛	40¼	40¼		+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Shopwell			12	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
42½	19	Showbf	1	4.8	7	10	21	20⅝	21	— ¼
27⅞	11⅞	Slerrcln	.30	1.5	12	4	19¾	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
17	8	Sitco	.56	3.7	7	12	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	9	Sigma	.40	3.0	7	27	13¼	13½	13½	— ¼
11	4⅝	Sikes A	.20e	2.4	6	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
15¼	10¼	Silainc	.30	2.5	4	1	12	12	12	— ¼
16⅞	5¼	Slivrcst	.40e	6.5	5	20	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
13½	10½	Simkins	.80	6.5	6	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	1¾	Solitron			15	30	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
25	11	SonderB	.40	1.6	9	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
11½	5	SorgPap			5	3	11	11	11	— ¼
14	6⅞	Soundsn	.40	4.9	4	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3-16	1-32	SoAtlT	wt			3	1-32	1-32	1-32	—1-32
13¼	10½	SCEd	pf1.06	9.0		1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
13⅝	10⅝	SCEd	pf1.08	9.5		27	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
14¾	11⅜	SCEd	pf1.19	10.		5	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
27¾	24⅛	SCEd	pf2.24	8.4		z50	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	20⅝	SCEd	pf2.30	9.4		1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅜
26½	22¼	SCEd	pf2.21	9.3		11	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅜
103	89	SCEd	pf8.70	9.1		5	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	24	SwFIB	pf2.18	9.0		2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
15	7¾	SwtGFin	.40a	3.0	7	146	13⅝	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	10	SpectiyR			6	2	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
13½	6⅛	Spector	.20e	2.6	3	42	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
6⅜	3	Spencer	.16	3.4	6	41	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	4½	Splentex	.24	5.1	10	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
23¼	6½	StaffrdL				9	63	16¾	15¼	15⅝ — 1⅛
26½	19¾	StdAlln	1	4.7	8	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
11⅞	6⅝	StdCont	.40b	4.7	8	1	8½	8½	8½	
29¼	19⅛	StCoosa	1.60	7.6	6	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
12⅝	6	StdMetl			13	77	10½	9¾	10½	+ ½
31⅝	20½	StdShr	.60f	2.4	8	12	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	Stange	.20	2.5	9	29	8	7⅝	8	
7⅜	3⅝	Stanwd			4	70	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	StarSup	.80	6.5	4	33	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅜	Stardust				2	1½	1½	1½	
11½	7⅝	StarrtHo	.30	4.2	3	3	7⅝	d 7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
7¼	4	Stealmt	.24b	3.9		10	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	16	SteppCh	.80	4.4	7	2	18	18	18	+ ¼
1⅝	¾	SterlBcp	wt			2	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
2¼	⅞	SterlEl				6	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ + ⅛
4¾	2¼	Slevknit	.14f	5.3	11	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10	6⅛	StrutW	.30b	3.5	12	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
5	2⅞	SueAnn	.24e	7.7	15	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2¼	⅜	Summit			8	20	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
17½	7	Sunair	.50r	3.1	11	2	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ¼
22⅞	12¼	Sundnc	.16b	.9	19	234	19½	18¼	18½	— ⅜
8½	5⅝	SunshJr	.32	5.4	5	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
10⅛	8⅛	Supind	.25	1.5	8	69	16¾	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	20½	Supron	.30	1.1	16	30	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝	+ ¾
11¾	4⅝	Susqueh			4	58	6½	6¼	6½	
14⅝	9½	Susqh pf	1	9.9		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	11-16	SutrMtg	wt			8	⅞	13-16	⅞	
7⅞	3½	Synloy			32	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
38⅞	21⅞	Syntex	.90	2.5	11	367	36	34¾	35⅞	+ ⅜
33½	19½	SyscoCp	.56	1.8	8	23	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅜
23¼	10⅝	SystEng			12	50	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
		— T—T—T —								
13¼	6⅝	TEC	.40	5.6	9	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
5⅛	1⅝	TFI			9	34	2	1⅞	2	
16⅞	8⅞	TabPd	.20	1.7	7	42	12⅛	11½	12	+ ⅜
5⅞	4	Tollevin	wt			25	4	4	4	
14¼	8⅝	TandB	1e	10.	5	20	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
14⅛	7¼	Tannet	.28	3.5	4	15	8	8	8	
3¼	⅞	TechSym			12	18	2⅜	2	2	— ⅛
4¾	2¼	TechTp	.07r	2.1	7	23	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7½	3⅜	Tectrol	.20	4.1	6	12	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
35	15⅝	TelonR			77	156	u37	34¾	37	+2⅞
14⅝	7⅜	TeleCm	.52	6.1	5	50	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
27½	15⅞	Telflex	.40	2.3	10	3	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅜
21⅞	9½	Telscl	.60	3.6	13	23	16¾	16½	16¾	
6	1½	Tenna			20	3	2⅝	2⅝		— ⅛
4½	¾	Tenneco	wt			212	13-16	¾	¾	—1-16
9	3	Tenney	.41f	7.0	10	18	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
3¾	1⅞	Tensor			11	7	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅜
30½	14½	Teradyn			8	22	15⅝	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	TerroC	.40	6.2	50	7	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
15¾	7¼	TetraT			20	2	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
16⅞	7⅝	TexlAir	.16	1.3	10	190	12⅛	11½	11⅞	+ ¼
57¼	48	TxPL	pf4.56	9.2		z75	49¾	49¾	49¾	+1⅛
4⅞	2⅛	ThreeD	.20	5.9	3	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
19⅝	13¼	Thrifim	.80	4.7	4	6	17	16⅞	16⅞	
50	39½	TolEd	pf4.25	10.		z50	40½	40½	40½	
14¼	5⅞	ToppsG	.28	3.4	5	26	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ½
17½	10⅝	TorlnCp	.80	5.0	7	14	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+1
17¼	8⅞	TotlPet	.20	1.1	19	507	u17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ½
9⅝	3	TotPet	wt			373	u10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ⅝
6⅝	2	TownCtry			11	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7¼	2½	TransLux	.05e	.9	7	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	7⅜	TransOil	.05e	.6	8	28	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	4	Tredwy	.20	4.3	11	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10	7	TriSM	.60	8.0	4	1	7½	7½	7½	
18⅛	7⅛	TrlaCp	.15	1.0	10	11	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
18¾	3 1-16	TuboM			1195	u19¾	17½	19¾		+2½
6½	3⅛	TwinFr	.15	3.5	6	8	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
		— U—U—U —								
3¾	1⅝	UDS				4	2	1⅞	1⅞	
4½	2⅞	UIP	.24	6.4	7	108	3¾	3¾	3¾	
3⅝	1¾	UNA	.10a	2.9	5	13	3⅜	3½	3½	
7⅝	4⅞	URS	.34	5.0	7	6	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
16	9¼	UAirPd	.64	4.9	8	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
3⅛	1½	UnFoods			8	50	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
3½	2⅝	UNatCp				10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8½	5⅝	UNICp	pf			5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
17¾	9⅝	USFilr	.32	2.9	7	62	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
11	7¾	UnRllT	.81e	9.4	11	38	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
¼	1-16	UnRllT	wt			170	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4⅛	2⅛	USRdium				5	2½	2½	2½	
16⅞	12⅝	USRbR	1a	6.5	8	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
12⅛	6	UnityB			24	11	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	UnlvClg	.05	.9	6	62	u 6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅜
16½	10⅝	UnivRs	.32	2.5	9	14	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
16¾	9	UnivRu	.72	7.8	4	27	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ¼
		— V—V—V —								
16¾	10⅞	Valmac	.80	5.3	5	15	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
9¼	5⅝	Valspar	.36	5.4	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
2¾	2	ValueL	.06e	2.4		39	2⅝	2½	2½	
37⅝	16⅞	VermlA	.32b	1.8	6	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
10¼	4¼	Vernitrn	.10	1.7	7	44	6	5⅞	6	
8½	1¼	Vertiple			6	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4	1½	Vesely			100	9	3	3	3	— ⅛
12¾	4⅝	Vishay			11	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
7	3¼	VisualG	1.06	3.0	8	12	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Vol Mer	.12e	4.0	9	7	3⅛	3	3	
18¼	10	Voplex	.52	4.2	5	14	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅜
5⅛	2¾	VulcCp	.15e	3.3	5	14	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
		— W—W—W —								
6	2⅞	WTC	.10	2.9	19	12	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
10¼	6⅛	Wackht	.40b	5.4	7	12	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
18½	10⅛	Walnoco			13	96	16½	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅝
27¾	20⅝	Walco	.80	3.4	6	49	23½	22	23½	+1
11⅝	5¾	WallcS	.28	3.6	9	9	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
37½	12¼	Wang	.06	.2	19	43	33	32⅜	32⅝	— ¼
34⅞	10⅞	Wang B	.16	.5	19	154	32⅛	31¼	31¾	+ ¼
17¾	7	Wards	Co.20	1.6	4	7	12½	12½	12½	
23¾	4⅛	WarnC	pf.05	.4		19	13½	12¾	13⅜	— ⅜
3⅛	1⅝	WshHm			23	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
28¼	23½	WshPost	.36	1.4	8	11	25¼	25	25¼	
5¼	3⅛	Wellco	.25	5.3	14	16	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	WescoFn	.38	5.2	6	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
35⅝	19⅝	Wstburn	1a	3.0	6	91	33¾	32¾	33⅝	+ ¼
19½	10	WstFin	.40	2.5	3	40	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
7-32	1-64	Whittakr	wt			35	1-64	1-64	1-64	
8½	2	Wichita			12	137	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
14	8⅝	Wmhous	.50	4.5	6	36	11⅛	11	11	
16¼	9⅝	Wincorp	.40	3.0	17	23	13¼	13	13¼	— ¼
9⅞	6¾	Winkim	.40	4.3	8	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
3⅝	2	WolfHB			18	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	4¾	WkWear	.36	6.3	5	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	8⅛	Wrathr	.10e	.7	38	13	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
1 7-16	¾	WrightH				19	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	—1-16
26½	14⅝	Wynnin	.60	2.6	7	15	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.4	8	26	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
		— X—Y—Z —								
12⅞	2	Xonics				10	3	3	3	
17	11⅛	ZeroCp	.44	2.9	8	31	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
17½	8¾	Zimmer	.36	3.7	3	33	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅜

Sales figures are unofficial.

a—New yearly low, u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 12, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.996	4.012	108.075 *	47.08 *	0.2392	—	6.86 *	120.10 *	39.035 *
Brussels (c)	29.13	58.50	15.766	6.8575	3.49 *	14.59	—	17.51625	5.6895
Frankfurt	1.852	3.7058	—	43.53 *	2.215 x	92.50 *	6.348 *	111.13 *	36.15 *
London(z)	2.0047	—	3.702	8.515	1,675	4.0025	58.415	3.3375	10.2825
Milan	834.80	1,677.70	452.23	196.84	—	418.47	26.67	501.80	163.26
Paris	4.25375	8.53	229.77 *	—	5.0885 x	212.62 *	14.5845 *	255.10 *	82.95 *
Zurich	1.66645	3.33705	89.9811 *	39.17835 *	0.19935	83.2e005 *	5.70555 *	—	32.437 *

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.127 ; Escudo: 47.05 ; Israeli £: 19.525 ; Peseta: 68.985 ; Schilling: 13.535 ; Sw Krona: 4.3495 ; Yen: 199.075 ; Norw Krone: 5.079 ; Fin Mark: 3.9510 ; Belgian Financial Franc:29.625 ; Hong Kong $: 4.797 ; Singapore $: 2.1640 ; Canadian $: 83.695 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	92½	93½
Ashland 7½-82	96¾	97¾
Australia 8¼-83	94½	95½
Australia 8¾-91	94¾	95¾
Australia 8¼-92	89½	90½
BTokyo 7⅝-84	90¾	91¾
Barclays 8½-92	91	92
BCHyd. 7¾-85	90½	91½
Bell Can 7¾-87	89½	90½
BFCE 8¾-83	96	97
Brazil 9¼-84	95¼	96¼
Brit Gas 9-81	97¾	98¾
BrokenHill 8-85	91	92
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	93¾	94¾
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	92	93
Charbons 8⅝-81	96¼	97¼
CityInvest 8¾-84	93½	94½
Cons Food 7½-91	88¼	89¼
Conoco 8-86	95½	96½
Cutler Ham 8-87	92¾	93¾
EEC 8¼-82	94½	95½
EEC 7¾-84	90¾	91¾
ECS 8¾-81	97	98
ECS 8¾-97	90½	91½
EIB 8¼-83	94	95
EIB 8-84	92½	93½
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	92½	93½
EMI 9¼-89	94¼	95¼
Ericsson 8½-89	92	93
Esso 8-86 nov	98	99
Eurofima 8½-83	95¼	96¼
Fiat 8-82	93¼	94¼
First Chic 7-80	96¼	97¼
Gotaverken 8½-87	90½	91½
Gould 9¾-83	99¼	100¼
GulfWestn 8¼-84	90½	92½
Hamersley 8½-84	94¾	95¾
Home Oil 9½-86	98¾	99¾
ICI 8¼-87	91¼	92¼
ISE Cnda 9-82	97¾	98¾
I.U.Overseas 9-83	95	96
Kidde W. 8½-85	93½	94½
Kockums 8-83	94½	95½
Manitoba 8¾-83	95¾	96¾
Michelin 9¼-86	98	99
Midld Intl 8¾-86	94¾	95¾
Montreal 9¼-83	98¼	99¼
NCBoard 8-87	89½	90½
NatWest 9-86	97	98
NBrunswick 9-83	97½	98½
NBrunswick 8-84	91½	92½
NZealand 9¼-82	98½	99½
NZealand 8½-83	95	96
NrgKombk 8½-91	93	94
Norskhyd 8½-92	91	92
Norway 8½-81	96¾	97¾
Occidental 9¾-83	99¾	100¾
Offsh Min 8¾-85	92	93
Ontario 9-83	97½	98½
OntarioHyd 8-87	90	91
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	94½	95½
QuebProv 8½-81	96½	97½
QuebProv 9-83	94¼	98¼
Ralston 7½-87	92½	93½
SaabScania 8½-89	90¼	91¼
S.A.S. 8-85	93½	94½
Shell 8-86	94½	95½
Shell 7½-87	91	92
Singer 8¾-82	94½	95½
Stind 8⅝-88	97½	98½
Sweden 8¼-87	92¼	93¼
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	93½	94½
TMoy 7¾-87	88¾	89¾
Textron 7⅞-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	95½	96½
Transocean 7½-87	92	93
UnOil 7½-87	92	93
Utah 8-87	97½	98½
Vwagen 7¾-87	90	91
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90	91
Carnation 4-88	71½	73½
Chevron 5-88	143	145
Chrysler 4¾-88	60	62
Chrysler 5-88	62½	64½
Coke Btl. 6¾-93	89½	91½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	120	122
Cummins 6¼-86	87	89
Dartind 4¾-87	80	82
EastKodak 4½-86	83½	85½
Ford 6-86	90½	92½
Ford 5-88	80	82
GenElec 4¼-87	80½	82½
GenFoods 4⅝-82	91	93
Gillette 4¾-82	84	86
Gillette 4¾-87	72½	74½
GulWestn 5-86	84½	86½
Honneywell 6-86	94	96
ICI 6¾-97	87	88
INA 6-97	89	91
ISE 6¾-89	86½	88½
ITT 4¾-97	76½	78½
Jusco 6-92	122½	123½
Komatsu 7¼-90	151	152
Mitsui 7¼-90	110	112
MorganJP 4¼-87	91½	93½
Nabisco 5¼-88	98½	100½
OwensIll 4½-87	96½	98½
PenneyJC 4½-87	76	78
RCA 5-88	80	82
Revlon 4⅜-83	145	147
Revlon 4⅜-87	125	127
Sperry 4¼-88	95½	97½
Squibb 4¾-87	80	82
Texaco 4½-88	75	77
Texas 7½-93	88	90
Tyco 8½-88	99	101
UnCarb 4¾-82	88	90
WarnLamb 4½-87	76	78
WarnLamb 4¼-88	71	73
Xerox 5-88	75½	77½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	75	77
Baker 5½-93	100½	102½
Beatrice 6¼-91	100½	103½
Beatrice 4½-92	89	90
Beecham 6¾-92	102	103
Boots 6¾-93	88	90
Borden 6¾-91	96	98
Borden 5-92	87	89
BroadHale 4¾-87	71½	73½

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long.
Monday	95.44	89.21
Previous	95.43	89.24

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	29.70
Albert Heijn	117.10
Algembank	363.00
Amrobank	74.30
A'Dam Rub	60.00
Fokker	25.80
Heineken	91.50
H.V.A.	46.20
Hoogovens	31.00
K.L.M.	106.50
Nat. Nedder	109.70
Pakhoed	48.00
Philips	23.60
Robeco	164.00
Rolinco	126.50
Rorento	123.30
Royal Dutch	124.70
Unilever	122.40
Van Ommer	167.00
VMF-Stork	40.50

Brussels

Arbed	2,230.00
GBL (B.lamb)	1,835.00
Cockerill	500.00
Electrobel	6,880.00
GB-Inno-BM	2,660.00
Hoboken	2,940.00
Petrofina	3,870.00
Ph. Gevoert	1,380.00
Soc. Generale	2,215.00
Solvay	2,450.00
Un. Miniere	788.00

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	65.10
B.A.S.F.	133.10
Bayer	136.08
Commerzbnk	204.10
Cont. Gummi	68.20
Daimler	307.50
Demag	157.00
Deutsche Bnk	276.00
Dresdner Bnk	220.70
Hoechst	132.30
Hoesch	46.30
Karstadt	327.00
Kaufof	247.50
K.H.D.	201.70
Lufthonsa	92.00
Mannesman	159.10
Metallgesell.	261.00
Neckermann	168.50
RWE.new	177.00
Scherine	241.10
Siemens	260.70
Thyssen	105.80
Varta	177.00
Veba	138.90
Volkswagen	233.30

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.61
Anglo-Am	0.46
Barclays Bnk	3.70
Beecham Gp	5.93
BICC	1.18
Boots	1.86
Bowater	1.73
BAT Ind.	2.88
BOC Int'l	0.47½
Brit. Pet.	9.60
Burmah	0.91
Cadbury Sc.	0.51
Chartered	1.53
Courtaulds	1.04
De Beer D	4.53
Decca Rec	4.00
Distillers	2.02
Dunlop	0.61
E Mus Ind	1.25
GEC	3.14
Free St Ged	23.75
GKN	2.27
Glaxo Gp	4.63
Gold Fields	2.06
Gt Un St	2.90
Guinness	1.55
Hawker-Sidd	1.98
Hudson Bay	$ 13⅛
Imp.Chem.Ind.	5.45
Imps	0.82
Marks & Spen.	0.83
Metal Box	2.96
Nichols	0.83
Plessey	1.03
Rand Mines	0.47
Rank Org.	2.28
Royal Dutch	45.75
R.T.Z.	2.81
Shell	4.21
Thorn (A)	3.38
Tube Invest.	3.48
Union Carb.	3.50
Vickers	1.74
War L3½	0.28¼
West Deep	$ 11.75
West Drief	$ 32.75
West Hold	$ 28.50
West Min	1.69
Woolworth	0.63
ZCI	0.15

Milan

Bastogi	528.50
ERBA	1,305.00
ErcMarelli	224.00
Fiat	2,776.00
Finsider	185.00
Generali	36,240.00
IFI	2,237.00
Italgas	780.00
Italsider	422.00
LaRinas	60.50
Montedis	183.00
Olivetti	980.00
Pirelli	881.00
Snia Visco	831.00

Paris

Air Liquide	380.00
Alimentaire	N.Q.
Aquitaine	568.00
BSN	495.10
Carrefour	1,736.00
Cim Lafarge	229.00
Cie Bancaire	417.00
CFP	140.30
CGE	383.00
CCF	136.50
Ferodo	396.00
Imetal	58.50
L Oreal	710.00
Mach Bull	56.20
Michelin	1,001.00
Moet Henn	506.00
Moulinex	133.10
Paribas	205.50
PUK	73.80
Penarroya	41.50
Perrier	268.20
Peugeot	388.70
Rh Poulenc	106.00
Sacilor	17.35
St Gobain	137.00
Suez	278.50
Telemecan	770.00
Thomson	221.00
Usinor	11.70

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,375.00
Buehrle	2,570.00
B Boveri	1,780.00
Cib Geigy	1,280.00
Cr Suisse	2,340.00
Fisher	700.00
HofRochN	7,675.00
Nestle	3,540.00
Sandoz	4,175.00
Sie B. Suisse	396.00
Sulzer	2,600.00
U.B. Suisse	3,250.00

European Gold Markets

February 12, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	249.60	245.375	—5.125
Zurich	247.325	244.00	—6.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	246.32	241.93	—8.22

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options

(prices in $/oz.)

Price	Feb.	May	Aug.
245	7.25- 8.25	— . —	— . —
250	5.00- 6.00	15.00-16.00	— . —
255	— . —	13.25-14.25	— . —
260	— . —	10.00-11.00	19.00-20.00
265	— . —	— . —	16.75-17.75
270	— . —	— . —	13.75-14.75

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THE DAI'EI, INC.
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from **26th February 1979** at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, **div.cp.no.14** (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the **CDRs The Dai'Ei, Inc., each repr. 25 shs.** will be payable with **Dfls. 1,56 net** (div. per record date 31.8.1978: gross Yen 7.50 p.sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 28.12 = Dfls. -.28 per CDR. Without an Affidavit 20% Jap.tax (= Yen 37.50 = Dfls. -.37 p. CDR) will be deducted.
After 31.3.1979 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap.tax with Dfls. 1.47 net. in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.
Further the Board of Directors of The Dai'Ei, Inc. announced that shareholders, who will be registered in the books of the Company on **February 28th, 1979 (Tokyo time)** will be entitled to receive a **10% free distribution** of shares of its common stock.
Consequently the undersigned designated **div.cp.no.15** of the CDRs for this purpose.
In Japan the shares will be traded ex bonus as from February 24th, 1979.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 7th February, 1979.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, February 12, 1979

AELInd	6	6½
AFAProt	10¼	11¼
AVMCp	4⅝	5⅛
AddisnW	10	10½
AdvRoss	2⅜	2¾
AdvMicr	19¾	20½
AlexAlex	28¾	29½
Alicoinc	18¼	19¼
AllynB	11¼	12¼
AFinCp	21½	22½
AFurn	3 13-16	4 1-16
AGreet	11½	11⅞
AMicros	13¼	13¾
AWeldng	14	15
Amterr	2 9-16	2 13-16
Anodite	6⅛	6½
AnheusB	25½	26
AntaCp	7⅞	8⅝
ArdenGp	2⅛	2⅞
ArkWGs	18¾	19½
AsdCola	20½	21¼
AllGsLt	15	15⅝
BairdCp	7⅛	7⅞
BangHE	14⅜	14⅞
BkamRt	11¾	12¼
BasicRs	5⅝	5⅞
BassIFr	16	16¾
BaylsMk	9¾	10¼
Beeline	8½	9½
BetzLab	33¼	34
BibbCo	12½	12⅞
BirdSon	22½	24
Birtchr	2⅛	2¾
BlkHillP	25½	26
Bonanza	4⅝	5
BrookS	28½	30
BrwTom	17¾	18¼
Buckbee	5⅝	5⅞
Buckeye	13⅞	14⅜
BurnupS	5⅜	5¾
CalWtSv	32	33½
ConradH	2¼	2¾
CapSwC	10½	11⅛
CapInAir	2½	2⅞
CareCp	6½	8
CnvIPS	15¾	16⅛
ChmLea	25½	26½
ChesUtl	9¾	10½
CircleF	4¾	5¾
CitzUtA	35¾	36½
CitzUtB	29½	30¼
ClarkJL	28½	30
ClowCp	8⅝	9⅛
ColuVent	1¼	2¼
ComCIH	22½	23
CmlShr	21½	23½
CmwTel	35½	37½
ConnGn	34½	35
ConPap	57	58
Crawfd	15¾	16¾
CrosTre	16⅞	17¾
CutlrFed	¾	1½
DanlyM	20⅝	21⅝
DiaDes	10⅛	10⅜
DaytMal	23	25
DeklbAg	25⅝	26
DeLuxC	30½	31¼
DetCanT	12	13
DetIntB	18¼	20¼
DeweyEl	2¼	3¼
DiaCrys	22	23
DixnCru	26	27½
Docutel	5⅝	5¾
DollrGn	9⅝	10⅛
Donldsn	22	23
DorchGs	11⅜	11⅝
DavIDB	17½	18¼
DunkinD	13⅝	14⅛
Duriron	16	17
Ebertine	9½	10½
EconLab	22¼	22¾
ElPasEl	10¾	11⅛
ElderBe	8⅝	9½
EleNucl	5	5½
ElModul	4½	5½
EnrDev	13	13¾
Entwistl	3¾	4½
EqtOil	18¾	19¾
EthanAl	26	26⅜
Fabri	15-16	1 3-16
FldUnLf	27¼	27¾
FtBkSys	37	37¾
FtBostn	16¾	17½
FtEmpS	9½	10
FtWnFin	5	5¼
Flickgr	13⅝	14⅜
FloatPnt	13	14
FloWatU	⅜	⅝
ForestO	16¼	17¼
Formigli	3½	4¼
FrankCp	9	9½
FrankEl	13½	14
Frndlce	22¼	23¼
GnRIEst	7⅛	9
GnRelns	175	179
GovEFn	11¾	12½
GreenM	12½	13
GrevAdv	34	37
GIlintsl	15⅝	17
Gyrodyn	5⅝	6¼
Hardwk	11¾	12½
HrpRow	13⅞	14⅜
HarpGp	22	22¾
HartfNt	15⅝	16⅝
HenrdF	19¾	20½
Holobm	2⅝	2⅞
Hoover	10½	11
HorizRs	1⅛	1⅝
HyattInt	13½	16
IndNucl	4⅛	4⅝
InfraInd	3⅝	3⅞
IntelCp	57	58½
IntrcEnr	4¼	5¼
IntmtGs	14⅛	14⅞
InBkWsh	9¼	9⅝
IwoSoUt	25¼	25¾
JamWPr	9½	10¼
Jamsby	15½	16¼
JiffyFd	½	⅞
JostynM	19¼	20
KaisSt pf	18	18¾
Kalvar	1⅞	2¼
Kaman	17⅛	18½
KmpAm	12¾	13¼
KateGre	¼	⅜
Kaysam	3	3¾
KellySv	30	31½
Keuffel	11½	12½
Kimball	17⅛	17⅝
KingInt	12¾	13¾
KnapeV	14¼	15¼
Kratos	9½	10½
Lanceln	19	19¾
LandRes	2½	3
LaneCo	20	21
LtdStor	8	8¾
LinBcst	37¾	38½
Logetrn	12½	13½
ModsGE	16¼	16¾
MogellPel	1⅜	1½
MalorRt	1⅛	1⅜
Mallkrt	27¼	28¼
MatAsst	18⅝	19⅛
MaulLP	30½	32
McCorm	13½	14
McQuay	10½	11¼
MldsxW	19	20
MdldCap	6¼	6¾
MidlRes	1 15-16	2 3-16
MidlBks	26⅝	27⅜
Millipr	29¾	30½
MissVIG	18¼	19¾
MontCol	8⅝	8¾
MoorePd	16¼	17¼
MoraRes	2	2¾
Mostek	18⅝	18⅞
MatchM	13	14½
MatClub	6⅝	6⅞
Mueller	21¾	22¾
NaraCp	23	24½
NatGOil	16¼	17¼
NwidRE	13¾	14¾
NJNGas	15⅝	16¼
NielsnA	21⅞	22⅝
NielsnB	22⅛	22⅝
NoCarGs	11¼	11⅝
NoEOl un	68½	69½
NwINGs	10¼	10⅝
NwstPS	16¾	17¼
Noxell	17	17½
OgilvyM	22½	23
OhFerro	9	10
OtterTP	21¾	22¼
PCAInt	8½	9
PabstB	12⅞	13⅜
PcGaR	21¾	22½
PauleyP	6¼	7
PeerMf	8	8¾
PenaEnt	17	17½
Petrolit	43	44
Pettibon	18	19
PierceSS	12¼	13
Pinkrtn	26¾	27¾
PlanHIB	18¾	19¼
Plastine	1⅜	2¼
Possis	3⅝	3⅞
Proarp	1	1⅜
PbSvNC	10½	10⅞
PurtBen	19¾	20½
PutDCap	8	8½
QualInns	4⅝	5
RagenPr	6½	7
Raychm	73	75
Raymnd	21¾	22¼
RecoEq	7¾	8⅛
RoadEx	25¾	26
RobbMy	30½	32½
Roselon	3¾	4¾
Rouse	8⅞	9⅛
RusStov	14½	15
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDt	2⅝	2⅞
ScrippH	50	53
SecPac	27⅛	27½
SeisDelt	9	9½
Svcmstr	30½	31½
Shawmt	31½	32½
SolidStS	9½	10½
SCalWtr	14¾	15½
SwGsCp	10⅝	11
SwElSv	15¾	16½
Standyn	23¼	24
StdRegs	24¾	25¼
StanHP	21½	22¼
SterlSt	6⅛	6⅝
StrawCl	27	28½
SuperEl	7¼	7⅝
TIME DC	5	5½
Tampax	33¼	34¼
TecumP	59½	61½
Tennant	28½	30½
Tiffany	38½	40½
Tiprary	9½	10
ToscoCp	7⅛	7⅜
TrnsOcO	18¾	19½
TricoPd	56½	58½
TrimOG	5	5½
TysonFd	13¾	14⅜
UnMcGil	9¾	10⅜
USSurg	19¼	19¾
USTrck	14¼	14⅞
UVaBsh	22½	23
UpPenP	17	17¾
ValyGas	10⅛	10⅝
VanDus	17	17¾
VanceSn	5¾	6
Valcro	8¾	9⅛
VaNBsh	13¼	14
WshEnr	14¾	15¼
WebbRs	10⅝	11½
Weldtrn	1¾	2½
WiginMg	8¼	9
WellsGa	3	3¾
WinMtg	3¾	4¾
WmarC	28½	29¼
WoodLat	28	28¾
WWEng	5⅛	5¾
WrightW	5⅞	6¼
ZionUta	20	21

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1978 High	1978 Low
Amsterdam(1)	90.20	90.80	100.80	85.60
Brussels (2)	113.31	113.59	119.79	94.04
Frankfurt (3)	149.87	152.40	164.46	141.16
London 30	446.10	450.70	535.50	433.40
London 500 (4)	267.06	238.30	267.06	205.42
Milan (5)	72.90	72.76	82.52	55.45
Paris (6)	116.70	118.51	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	580.90	583.80	588.46	441.19
Tokyo (8)	Closed	449.68	462.97	364.04
Tokyo (9)	Closed	N.A.	6,212.78	3,867.91
Zurich (10)	333.00	333.90	342.00	289.50

1. Anp-Cps Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Sloman Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

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CASIO COMPUTER CO., LTD.
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that the Semi-annual Report for the six months ended September 20th, 1978 of Casio Computer Co., Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at Bank Mees & Hope NV,
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.,
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.,
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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, February 6, 1979.

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International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

Art Buchwald

Goodbye to Mr. Big: The Souci Sans Paul

WASHINGTON — Something happened in Washington last week that has caused great consternation in the power structure of this town. Paul de Lisle, the maitre d'hotel at the Sans Souci restaurant, resigned, leaving a vacuum in the luncheon scene that is hard to fill. There are better restaurants than the Sans Souci in the capital, and one would be hard pressed in recent years to give it even one star. But the Sans had other things going for it — the most important being Paul.


Buchwald

Paul was really the Mr. Big in this city — the man to whom all of us went to get our orders. He never took credit for it, but it was his idea to send Henry Kissinger to China during the Nixon administration.

He got the idea when he overheard the Soviet ambassador tell the Polish minister at table 5 that the Russians would take a very dim view of the United States recognizing the People's Republic of China.

During the Cuban missile crisis, Paul was constantly on the phone to President Kennedy. "I heard an NKVD man," Paul told the president, "say that if you eyeballed it, the Russians would be the first to blink."

* * *

This is probably the first time it's appeared in print, but Paul came up with the idea for President Johnson's domestic program. Jack Valenti, who then worked for Johnson, was sitting at table 12 with Bill Moyers. Paul stopped by the table and Jack said, "Paul, who are the people who eat here?" Paul replied, "To my knowledge, they are all members of a great society."

At the moment, Johnson called and said, "Where are you, Jack?"

"I'm eating with the great society," Jack replied.

"That's it," President Johnson said. "What would you think about calling my program 'the Great Society'?"

"It sounds great to me," Valenti said.

"Who asked you?" Johnson wanted to know.

* * *

There was some talk at the time of Watergate that Paul was "Deep Throat." My suspicions were aroused early in the scandal when Paul did not recognize Bob Woodward or Carl Bernstein when they came into the restaurant. He told Bernstein he couldn't seat him unless he wore a tie and a jacket. Bernstein said, as he left in a huff, "We'll talk about this in the garage tomorrow morning."

As for myself, it is no secret that I ate at the Sans Souci for lunch every day at the same table. "The reason for this was that Paul was my main source of news for the column. We had our own code. When he said, "The roast lamb is very good today," that meant we were sending 50 more fighter planes to Saudi Arabia. Or if he handed me the wine list and remarked that the Beaujolais-Villages is drinkable, it really meant that the Fed was going to raise interest rates by 2 percent.

* * *

It was no accident that I found 18½ minutes of Nixon's missing tape in my spaghetti one day. Paul cleverly denied putting it there.

I've had a lot of calls since Paul's departure asking me where I planned to eat lunch, now that he is no longer at the Sans Souci.

Duke Ziebert has offered me a free baked potato with my steak. Paul Young says I can have all the after-dinner mints I can eat, and the Maison Blanche, a new restaurant in the Federal Home Loan Bank Building on 17th and G streets, has offered me the same interest rate on my house as the National Bank of Georgia gave Jimmy Carter on his farm.

But I'm keeping my options open. "This is a very class-conscious town, and as Pierre Salinger told me when I first got here, "you are where you eat."

Ancient Chinese Bells

HONG KONG, Feb. 12 (Reuters) — A set of six musical bronze bells from the period 475-221 B.C., has been dug up in Yunnan province, the official Chinese news agency reported today.

Mata Hari

The Legendary World War I Spy Has Become a Tourist Attraction In Her Hometown in Holland

By Nino Lo Bello

LEEUWARDEN, the Netherlands (IHT) — More than 60 years after she was shot by a firing squad, Mata Hari is a target again — this time as a tourist attraction in her hometown. A statue of the notorious Dutch spy has been drawing television crews here from all over Europe, and lots of continental visitors have been coming for a look.

Despite her badge of infamy, many of the people of Leeuwarden regard Mata Hari — "our daughter" — as a "sweet Leeuwarden maiden." Leeuwarden's director of tourism, George Kooijman, says that the house on Grote Kerkstraat where she was born is undergoing repairs for eventual use as a Mata Hari museum. A statue showing Mata Hari as a young girl in a sexy dancing pose stands in front of her home, a narrow gabled house overlooking a canal.

According to city hall records, the celebrated femme fatale was born in this northern Friesland provincial town on Aug. 7, 1876, with the name Margaretha Geertruida Zelle, the daughter of a local hatmaker. She became the subject of about 30 books, hundreds of magazine articles and two motion pictures. In one of them Greta Garbo depicted her as a dancer, courtesan, double-agent and the toast of Paris nightlife before, at age 41, she was executed by the French on the morning of Oct. 15, 1917.

"Let me say that Leeuwarden's official view on Mata Hari,' Kooijman explained, "is that all of those stories about her are not true. We prefer to believe that the alleged events in her life were more the byproducts of her own imagination. Novelists and other writers unfortunately helped her ignoble image along by fabricating all kinds of fantastic inferences about her exploits as a spy for both Germany and France."

Locally referred to with affection as M'greet, she adopted her stage name after making her debut as an exotic dancer in Paris. Taking the Indonesian words Mata Hari — "Eye of the Day" — she used that to bill herself while appearing in the cabarets of Europe. The choreography she performed, much of it in the near nude, was based on Indonesian folk dances that she had picked up while living in the Dutch East Indies.

M'greet, after attending school in Utrecht, took her first job as a school teacher in Amsterdam, but at the age of 18 she answered a matrimonial ad in a newspaper and became a mail-order bride. Her husband, 20 years her senior, was Capt. Rudolph MacLeod of the Dutch colonial army, with whom she had two children in Java before the marriage broke up in 1902. Once she got back to the Netherlands, broke, she began dancing.

Contrary to what Leeuwarden city officials prefer to believe, French sources maintain that as Agent H-21, she served as a spy for Germany and was successful in worming out of French officers the plans of a major Allied offensive. When the drive was launched, German generals were prepared to meet it, with the result that thousands of French troops were killed. Found guilty by a court-martial, Mata Hari was sentenced to death.

Keystone



The real Mata Hari, executed by the French in 1917 as a German spy.



Nino Lo Bello

Statue of Mata Hari in Leeuwarden.

Newspaper accounts at the time say she showed remarkable composure at Vincennes on the morning she was shot, refusing to be blindfolded and blowing a kiss at the firing squad.

Nonsense, says the Dutch-American author Sam Waagenaar, who spent 30 years tracking down the details of Mata Hari's life. His detective work, endorsed by Leeuwarden's city fathers, determined that although Mata Hari had accepted money from the Germans to engage in espionage, she never did any actual spying. And then without being aware of how she was implicating herself, the woman fantasized to some male friends ("clients," if you will) about being a double-agent, says Waagenaar. The French preferred to believe the harlot-spy and her admitted treacherous intrigues and put her up against the wall, according to Waagenaar.

Whatever the truth, Mata Hari remains Leeuwarden's pride and joy, though some local citizens refused to turn out for the statue's unveiling. As Leeuwarden's nonagenarian Jan Marius De Vos, reputed to be M'greet Zelle's boyfriend before she blew town, puts it: "How could such a catastrophe have happened to a sweet, innocent, virginal sprite of spring?"

Well, let's just say that Holland's happy-hooker hoofer-heroine got herself in Dutch.

PEOPLE: *Grandmother, 53, Sails Solo Across Atlantic*

Shirley Ravenscroft, 53, fought storms, injuries and exhaustion to complete a "hellish" 37-day solo voyage across the Atlantic Ocean in a small sailboat. She sailed into Barbados over the weekend to become the only grandmother ever believed to have sailed the Atlantic single-handedly. Mrs. Ravenscroft left Tenerife, Canary Islands Jan. 4 aboard the Tessa, a contessa-class 26-foot sailboat. "In the beginning it was hellish," the London native said. During the first week a three-day storm kept her awake day and night. "I thought then that I wasn't going to make it. I thought I might have a heart attack. The sea and wind were constantly against me. I was exhausted. I did not get any sleep day and night. I was ill for a whole week." Mrs. Ravenscroft was burned by scalding water in one of two accidents aboard the Tessa. The other accident was during the early part of her trip as she rounded the northwestern tip of Spain on her way to the Canary Islands. A swinging hatch door knocked her unconscious for about an hour, leaving her vessel to drift aimlessly. She later put into Lisbon, where she was treated for an arm injury suffered in the door accident and then set sail again, ignoring pleas from her family not to continue the voyage. Mrs. Ravenscroft's only radio during the voyage was a "call boy," a short range radio usually used for distress calls. Her family kept track of her journey through occasional reports of her position that she broadcast on the "call boy." Asked why she made the trip, she replied, "It was something I always wanted to do."

* * *

John Wayne is back at his Newport Beach home, recuperating from the surgery that removed his cancerous stomach nearly a month ago. The actor slipped away unannounced from UCLA Medical Center in Los Angeles. Doctors discovered the cancer during a Jan. 12 operation on Wayne's gall bladder. His stomach and nearby lymph nodes, where the cancer had spread, were removed during the 9½-hour operation. Hospital spokesmen said late last month that there had been no evidence the cancer had spread any farther. Wayne, 71, had a cancerous left lung removed in 1964 and underwent open heart surgery in early 1978 . . . Screen star **Marlene Dietrich** broke her leg for the third time five weeks ago and is recuperating in her Paris apartment, friends disclosed. The German-born American act whose age is listed at 74 or 7 reference books, first broke he during a concert in Washing D.C., in 1973. The following she fractured the same le Paris. . . Last summer, a spi Belmont Park in New York left key **Ron Turcotte** paralyzed f the neck down and ended a liant racing career. But he isn't gotten. At Santa Anita, in Arc Calif., Turcotte was awarded George Wolff Memorial Jo Award. An honor guard of joc riding at Santa Anita flanked wheelchair as it moved to winner's circle. Turcotte rode retariat to the Triple Crown ch pionship in 1973 — one of three jockeys in history to acc plish that feat.

* * *

In case you're the sort wonders about **George Harris** self-image, the man once know "the third Beatle" gave a clu two in Rio de Janeiro. One thir certain: He isn't likely to be asl if we'll still need him or if we'll feed him when he's 64. The 37-y old Harrison groused about a l of privacy while in Brazil, when was indulging a taste for fast at a grand prix rally. Basically said, comparing himself with other Beatles, he was a Lennor "John is more like me. He got ti of fame, and now he takes care his baby." Before boarding a C corde for Paris, Harrison listed priorities: "Above all, I'm a g dener. Before coming to Braz planted 50 trees. Then, I am a co poser, which is like putting on h caps in a car factory. And last, not least, I am a guitarist-singer."

* * *

Whatever critics might say ab "Midnight Express," it's a sup movie where the narcs are c cerned. The International Narc Enforcement Officers Associat has presented executive produ **Peter Guber** and FilmWorks pr dent **Neil Bogart** with its 1 Award of Honor. The associati representing 200,000 peace offic around the world, says the fi "has reached millions of you Americans with a vital mess concerning the international dr laws and is of substantial assistar in the war against drug abuse." based — loosely — on the story **Billy Hayes**, an American who caped a Turkish prison after rece ing a life sentence for smuggli hashish.

—SAMUEL JUSTI

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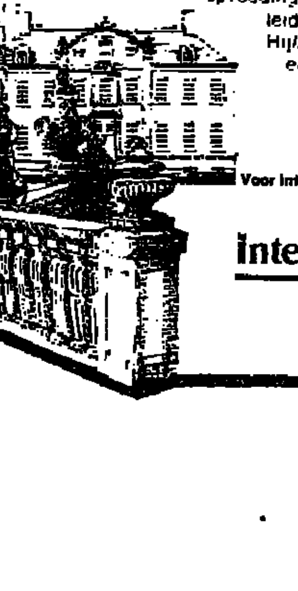
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هكذا من الاصل

Substitute Soviet Goalie Leads Rout of the NHL All-Stars, 6-0

By Robert Fachet

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (WP) — e National Hockey League tried urn the final game of the three-ne series with the Soviet national m into a massacre here last night l, instead, wound up being stroyed, 6-0, on the scoreboard. The hit-happy NHL All-Stars ished the series with nearly 95 nutes of scoreless hockey.

Each team gambled with a fresh ithender. The Soviet coach, Vik- Tikhonov, chose 23-year-old adimir Myshkin instead of old uable Vladislav Tretiak, who yed all eight games in the great 72 series and the first two of this . Myshkin responded by block-, all 24 shots fired his way, in-ding breakaways by Gil Per-ult, Guy Lafleur, Anders Hed-g and Mike Bossy.

By game's end, the crowd of 545, largely antagonistic most of night, was cheering Myshkin's es. He said, "I didn't under-nd that. I was too busy."

Message Is Clear

Boston's 38-year-old Gerry eevers, who was chosen to start the NHL coach, Scotty Bow-an, understood fully what the is were telling him, as they anted "Ger-ry" and uttered deri-e cheers whenever he touched puck in the last 10 minutes.

Cheevers stopped only three of en Soviet shots in the final peri-, but as Bowman said, "We in't score any goals, so it had no aring."

The NHL stars spent the first pe-d roughing up the opposition, parently confident that NHL re-ee Andy Van Hellemond would t send them to the penalty box. The Soviet players just kept get-g up and making passes and fi-nally skill prevailed over intimidation.

In the second period, Boris Mikhailov broke the scoreless deadlock with his third goal of the series. About two minutes later, Van Hellemond called his first penalty, against Boston's Don Marcotte for elbowing.

When the Soviet power play made it 2-0, disaster was beckoning the NHL. Apparently geared to a physical assault, the Canadians and Swedes could not make the adjustment back to hockey.



Associated Press

Vladimir Myshkin stops a shot by Guy Lafleur of Montreal.

And as their frustrations increased in the third period, the Soviet players earned their revenge by pouring pucks past Cheevers and dancing delightedly around the Madison Square Garden ice.

It was a great victory for a team that was playing in front of unfriendly fans, in a smaller rink than it is accustomed to, dodging foul blows the referee was ignoring and without two of its better defensemen, who were left at home with injuries.

Bowman conceded that the Russians were the best team he had ever seen and added, "I suspected they were strong. The way they played tonight proved it. I have no excuses. We did everything we could. We prepared our team to the best of our ability."

Down the Right Side

Mikhailov's game winner was set up when Montreal's Bob Gainey lost the puck to Alexander Golikov at the NHL blue line. Golikov passed to Mikhailov, who broke down the right wing, outdistancing defenseman Barry Beck of Colorado, and lifted the puck over Cheevers.

After Marcotte was chased, Helmut Balderis' feed from the right-wing boards was deflected in the slot by Golikov, the puck sliding between Cheevers' legs.

Soviet defenseman Valeri Vasilyev was sent off for holding and Lafleur skated in from the left point unchallenged, to be foiled by Myshkin, whose only previous experience against NHL opposition had seen him allow 15 goals in 3 games on the Soviet Wings' recent tour.

Myshkin stopped excellent shots by Hedberg and Bossy in the third period before Van Hellemond, after ignoring a flagrant charge by Beck, also disdained a dive by Philadelphia's Bill Barber while the crowd demanded a Soviet penalty. Play moved quickly to the other end and Balderis converted a pass from Irek Gimayev to begin a flood of Soviet goals.

Three more pucks sailed past Cheevers as the NHL players skated in disarray. The goal were scored by Golikov, Vladimir Kovin and Sergei Makarov.



Associated Press

Valeri Vasilyev (left) and Boris Mikhailov display the Challenge Cup after the Soviet Nationals' second victory.

Soviet Union to See Match

MOSCOW, Feb. 12 (AP) — "Bravo, champions!" Tass headlined its first substantive dispatch today on the Soviet team's victory. The final match was to be telecast throughout the Soviet Union via videotape tonight.

Tass, in a dispatch from New York, quoted Tikhonov as saying the outcome vindicated the Soviet "progressive style" of hockey.

"In the contest of two styles of hockey — the fast, combinational Soviet style and the tough, sometimes cruel North American one — victory went to our progressive style," he said.

"I have no doubt that from now on in America, too, more attention will be given to the game and less to battles on ice," he continued.

"We knew that the stakes for our rivals in the third game would be very high, and readied ourselves for a tough encounter.

"We brought in fresh reserves — the goalie Myshkin and Gimayev. Thus 23 of our players passed through the crucible of the extremely difficult games in New York.

"I think this was a good test for the Soviet team before the forthcoming world championship."

Tikhonov said he and the other Soviet coaches "asked the players to pay most attention to controlling the puck."

"In the defense, we told them to keep closer to opponents, to prevent them from capitalizing on rebounds, while in the attack we instructed them to make unexpected, concealed shots."

Knicks Send Celtics McAdoo

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (UPI) — b McAdoo, the third leading rer in the National Basketball sociation, was traded by the w York Knicks to the Boston ltics today for three first-round ft choices and a player to be med later.

The Knicks' president, Mike rke, said in discussing the draft oices, "They have their own plus ttle's and San Francisco's olden State's]. We also will get another one of their players but we haven't at the moment determined which of their players it will be."

Burke said the decision to trade McAdoo was contemplated for some time as the Knicks floundered in the standings and was reached during the weekend when the Celtics and Knicks played a home-and-home series.

"We've been considering what to do with the team, what might be the best moves to make," said Burke. "When John Y. Brown [the Celtics' owner] was in here with his team Saturday night a series of discussions began and the moment of opportunity presented itself."

"Bob McAdoo is a great player and a fine person but we haven't been winning many games," said Sonny Werblin, president of Madison Square Garden Corp., which owns the Knicks.

"We have been seeking to make a deal for some time but nobody has offered us any players of any substance," Werblin continued. "We also found ourselves having no first-round draft choices. We have now put ourselves in a position to rebuild the team and perhaps make more trades this season and next."

The Knicks were without a first-round selection in the NBA draft, having sent two No. 1 choices to Seattle in the deal for Marvin Webster, who was a free agent.

End of This Year

The trade of the 6-foot-10-inch McAdoo indicates the Knicks are giving up on the season. The team is currently in next-to-last place in the Atlantic Division — a half game ahead of Boston — and its chances of making the playoffs are slim.

Although McAdoo has perennially been one of the NBA's leading scorers, he had in many ways been a disappointment to Knicks' fans and management. He was openly criticized for lack of team play and defensive lapses and had become a scapegoat for the team's failures.

McAdoo is the second high-salaried star traded by the Knicks this season. Forward Spencer Haywood was previously sent to the New Orleans Jazz.

McAdoo, 27, broke into the NBA in 1972-73 with Buffalo and won rookie-of-the-year honors. He then won three straight scoring titles with the Braves and was selected the league's most valuable player in 1974-75.

Reknowned for an accurate jump shot, McAdoo has been called the best shooting big man in the history of the NBA.



Bob McAdoo

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	37	16	.698	—
Philadelphia	32	19	.627	4
New Jersey	26	26	.500	10½
New York	25	33	.431	14½
Boston	23	32	.418	15

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	33	24	.579	—
Houston	31	23	.574	½
Atlanta	30	27	.526	3
Cleveland	27	34	.382	11
Detroit	19	37	.339	13½
New Orleans	19	37	.339	13½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	34	20	.630	—
Denver	30	27	.526	5½
Milwaukee	24	34	.414	12
Indiana	22	33	.400	12½
Chicago	20	35	.364	14½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	34	20	.630	—
Los Angeles	35	21	.625	—
Phoenix	33	22	.600	1½
Portland	27	25	.519	6
San Diego	27	30	.474	8½
Golden State	25	32	.439	10½

Sunday's Results

Boston 107, New York 102
New Jersey 104, San Diego 98
Philadelphia 107, Washington 99
Indiana 110, Chicago 106
Milwaukee 126, Denver 87
Kansas City 104, Los Angeles 103
Phoenix 136, Cleveland 101
San Antonio 125, Golden State 107
Portland 91, Atlanta 87

Borg Beats, Criticizes Connors

By Dave Kindred

BOCA RATON, Fla., Feb. 12 (WP) — Bjorn Borg buried Jimmy Connors, 6-2, 6-3, here yesterday. The prize was $150,000 in the Grand Slam of Tennis. As nice as the money is, victory itself this time was sweeter for Borg, who used the moment to criticize Connors' manners.

"Jimmy has only one weakness — he can never say the other player played good," Borg said. "That's why it feels good to beat him. And that is why other players are more satisfied to beat him than anybody else."

If perfection ever moved on a tennis court, it was Borg. He was everywhere. Connors, attacking as always, could find no gaps in the Borg defense. Whatever Connors sent over the net, Borg sent it back, most often out of reach.

"I was playing too good for him today," Borg said. "Jimmy didn't know what to do. He was trying all kinds of things — high ones, drop shots, coming in. But he wasn't too successful in what he was doing."

These words seem mild. For Borg, an unemotional type who talks softly, the words are a scream of rage.

Connors' appraisal of Borg's work? "He played good," is all Connors would say. Connors blamed himself for mediocre approach shots (in fact, they were good) and said clay was not his best surface.

These two players are at a level above the rest, and yesterday Borg operated in a higher league yet. At one point, he won five straight games, allowing Connors only eight points. Borg's dominance began in the last three games of the first set.

In those games, Connors was left standing helpless at the net as Borg, from deep in the corners where he caught up to Connors' approach shots, struck back passing shots down the sidelines.

"He happened to run down some good approaches," Connors said gracelessly. He did give Borg this: "But he hit them pretty firm."

The pattern of the match was apparent from that point, with only the details left to be seen. Though Borg's high-bouncing top-spin ground strokes virtually force his opponents on clay to stay deep, Connors refused. He attacked and failed.

"I'm going to play my style," Connors said when questioned about his tactics. "I'm not going to change. I'm not going to poop the ball back and start a point over again."

So while Connors sent rifle shots whistling inches over the netcord, Borg returned rainbows — until Connors came to the net.

"When you're really psyched up — I was today — you feel you can do a lot of things," Borg said. "I felt that no matter how good approach shots he made, I feel I can get to it. I always came exactly right to the point where he hit it. I feel I can make any shot. I made passing shots on both sides and I feel very, very satisfied."

Borg is too modest. Connors made 34 unforced errors in the 17 games while Borg made only 9.

John McEnroe disposed of Guillermo Vilas, 6-4, 6-2, for third place in the four-man tournament.

JCLA Edges Notre Dame With 4 Late Foul Shots

By Gordon S. White Jr.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 12 (YF) — Tyren Naulls, a freshman the University of California, Los geles, hit four successive foul ts in the last 13 seconds to as-e the Bruins of a 56-52 victory r Notre Dame yesterday.

Rarely is a UCLA basketball tri-ph considered an upset. But this tory may have to be rated as h because Notre Dame was the . I team in the nation and play-on its home court against a n rated No. 3 by the nation's sketball coaches and No. 4 by writers' poll.

Following the victory, Naulls d, "I have never been under that ch pressure before and I am sure d it is over." The husky fresh-n went to the line twice on one-l-one situations with most of the 345 people in the Athletic and rvocation Center screaming to rupt his concentration.

Poor Shooting

But he calmly dropped the ball ough each time to frustrate the h attempts to salvage a game y let slip away because of poor oting. Tyren's uncle, Willie, was of the first all-America basket-stars under John Wooden at LA in the 1950s. He later yed for the New York Knicker-kers.

Notre Dame suffered its third of the season against 17 victo-. UCLA gained its 18th triumph inst three losses.

Notre Dame's chances of holding top spot in the polls now are ier slim. The new rankings may Indiana State, the only un-eated major college team, mov-ing from its current No. 2 spot into No. 1.

This was not one of the more artfully played games of this famous intersectional college basketball rivalry. A previous game between these two teams here, in 1974, ended UCLA's record 88-game winning streak.

One reason for the sometimes sloppy play was the physical strengths of the 10 men on the court. Also, each team was a bit off target. Notre Dame, a team that hit on 55.5 percent of its field goal shots during its first 20 games, hit only 39.3 percent yesterday. UCLA, which hit 56.3 percent going into this game, connected on only 41.5 percent of its shots from the floor.

In the final seconds, Notre Dame cut the deficit to 52-50 but was forced to commit a foul in order to have any chance. The Irish selected the freshman, Naulls, thinking he might miss under the pressure and Bill Hanzlik wrapped his arms around UCLA's substitute guard to get a whistle.

That is when Naulls became a hero. He repeated the performance a few seconds later.

In other games involving the top teams, Larry Bird was held to only 4 points on Saturday night but Indiana State proved that it is more than a one-man team when Carl Nicks scored 31 points to lead the unbeaten Sycamores to a 91-72 triumph over Bradley.

Bird, who has been averaging close to 30 points, hit only two field goals, both in the second half.

Duke and Louisville were Saturday's big upset victims. The Blue Devils were beaten by Pittsburgh, 71-69, and Louisville fell to Marquette, 71-55.

Sam Clancy stole a pass from Duke's Bob Bender with 10 seconds left, drove the length of the court and followed up his missed first shot with a slam dunk to lift Pitt over Duke.

The Panthers built a 37-32 halftime lead and held even with the Blue Devils down the stretch. Duke's Eugene Banks, who finished with 17 points, hit a turnaround jumper with three minutes left to tie the game, 69-69. After Duke went to a stall and set up for its final shot, Bender attempted a pass to Banks but Clancy intercepted it.

Odell Ball scored 21 points and Sam Worthen added 14 as Marquette, 17-4, held Louisville's Darrell Griffith to nine points in downing the Cardinals. Marquette outrebounded Louisville, 35-28, and had 17 steals.

College Basketball

East

Rhode Island 79, F. Dickinson 56

Midwest

UCLA 56, Notre Dame 52

West

Pacific-Cal. 78, Long Beach St. 73

How the Top 20 Did

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP) — How the top 20 ms in the Associated Press college basketball ured through games of Feb. 5-11:

Notre Dame (17-3) beat Loyola, Ill. 84-66; North Carolina St. 53-52; lost to UCLA 56-52

Indiana State (22-0) beat Drake 108-79; beat Bev 91-72

Duke (17-4) beat Virginia 64-63; lost to Pitts-h 71-69

UCLA (18-3) beat Southern Cal 102-94, OT; Notre Dame 56-52

Louisville (21-4) beat Memphis St. 103-82; Tulane 77-66; lost to Marquette 71-55

North Carolina (18-4) beat Maryland 76-67; Providence 69-55

Syracuse (20-2) beat South Carolina 71-64; St. Bonaventure 74-68

Louisiana State (19-3) beat Vanderbilt 92-71; Mississippi St. 82-48; beat Florida 88-82, OT

Marquette (17-4) lost to Detroit 64-63; beat sville 71-55

Michigan St. (16-5) beat Iowa 60-57; beat State 73-55

Texas A&M (20-6) lost to Arkansas 60-56; a Texas Tech 67-63

Texas (17-5) beat Rice 95-52

Ohio State (16-7) beat Michigan 63-60; lost to ligan St. 73-55

Arkansas (17-4) beat Texas A&M 60-56; beat 152-45

Iowa (16-5) lost to Michigan St 60-57; beat onsin 79-65

Alabama (15-6) beat Georgia 67-59; beat issippi 83-73; lost to Kentucky 80-71

Vanderbilt (17-5) lost to Louisiana State 92-eat Kentucky 68-58; beat Mississippi St. 70-T

Georgetown (18-4) beat St. Peter's 62-60; Seton Hall 87-62

Temple (19-3) beat Penn State 54-43; beat ville 97-81

Illinois (15-6) lost to Purdue 71-65; beat Min-ta 59-57

Truce in Men's Tennis

BOCA RATON, Fla., Feb. 12 (AP) — The top five tennis players in the world reached a compromise agreement here yesterday with the Men's International Professional Tennis Council that will insure the players' participation in this year's Grand Prix tour.

Jimmy Connors, Bjorn Borg, Guillermo Vilas, John McEnroe and Vitas Gerulaitis had threatened to boycott the Grand Prix tournaments because they were angered over new rules modeled after those of the Professional Golfers Association.

The new rules, announced two months ago, said that the players could be designated to play in six tournaments and, for the first time, limited the number of exhibition tournaments they could play during weeks when $175,000 tournaments are being held.

With all the top players except Gerulaitis playing in the Grand Slam tournament here during the weekend, representatives of both sides met and came to agreement after "a lot of give and take," said the council chairman, Bob Briner.

The revised rules allow the players to veto playing in one of the six designated tournaments. The new rules also raise from three to six the number of exhibitions that can be played during weeks with $175,000 tournaments.

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
New England	25	16	7	57	200	167
Winnipeg	25	21	6	56	203	194
Edmonton	27	21	0	54	192	167
Quebec	25	20	4	54	183	163
Cincinnati	22	25	5	49	186	189
Birmingham	19	27	4	42	176	202
x-Indianapolis	5	18	2	12	78	130

x-Team disbanded

Sunday's Results

Cincinnati 5, New England 2
Edmonton 4, Birmingham 3

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

OAKLAND A's—Named Jim Marshall manager for the 1979 season.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

DENVER BRONCOS—Signed Red Miller, head coach, to a two-year extension of his contract.



AP

Jim Marshall

Marshall Named Manager of A's

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 12 (UPI) — Jim Marshall, who managed the Chicago Cubs for three seasons and was three times minor league manager of the year, will lead the Oakland A's in 1979.

The A's owner, Charles Finley, paused yesterday in his efforts to sell the team to name Marshall, 47, to the manager's job. Finley said that with spring training scheduled to start in less than two weeks he could not wait any longer.

Marshall, a former major league outfielder, managed the A's Vancouver team last year. He replaces Jack McKeon, who was fired by Finley at the end of last season.

Marshall, contacted at his home in Scottsdale, Ariz., where the A's open spring training Feb. 23, said, "It's a super feeling to be back at the top of my profession." He received a one-year contract.

Manager of the second-division Cubs from 1974 to 1976, Marshall received minor league accolades as manager at Tacoma in the Pacific Coast League in 1971, at Wichita in the American Association in 1972, and at Denver, also in the American Association, in 1977. He led Vancouver to a second-place finish last season.

Green Takes Hawaii Golf

HONOLULU, Feb. 12 (AP) — Hubert Green reeled off a decisive string of three consecutive birdies, then slogged through rain squalls to a 3-under-par 69 that provided him with a relatively easy defense of his title in the Hawaiian Open golf tournament yesterday.

Green, a front-runner since his 63 in Saturday's third round, won his second consecutive Hawaiian Open by 3 strokes with a 267 total. That was 21 shots below the listed par on the rain-soaked Waialae Country Club course and was by 1 stroke a course record.

The subpar total also was the best on the PGA tour since Johnny Miller won the 1975 Tucson Open at 25 under par.

Wind gusts reached 40 miles an hour as the leaders played the last nine holes and cost Green his only bogey of the tournament, on the 16th hole. By that time, it was a fight for second place. And the players knew it.

"I was playing for second," said Fuzzy Zoeller, who eventually gained that position. "After the turn, I was looking for second. With that kind of a lead, Hubert wasn't going to blow it. He's too tough. He's been there too many times before."

Zoeller, who recently scored his first Tour victory in San Diego, shot a 7-under-par 65, including birdies on his last two holes. He finished at 270, 18 under par.

Larry Nelson was next at 67 — 272. Charles Coody, Miller Barber and Lindy Miller were at 273. Coody shot a 66, Barber had a 69 and Miller 70.

Phillies' Pitcher Hurt for Charity

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12 (AP) — Larry Christensen, a starting pitcher for the Philadelphia Phillies, broke his right collarbone yesterday in a bicycle accident in northern California, the National League team announced.

The 25-year-old righthander, making a 1,800-mile trip from Seattle to San Diego with six other athletes on behalf of the Muscular Dystrophy Association, fell off his bike at a railroad crossing.

Christensen, who finished the 1978 season with a 13-14 record and a 3.24 ERA, said: "My arm is in a sling. I have the X-rays. The right collarbone is broken and a couple of bones are protruding a little bit. I'm in pretty much pain."

He was the second athlete to be injured in the bicycle trip. Last Monday, Don Hasselbeck, a New England Patriot tight end, was bruised when he was knocked off his bike by a mail truck shortly after the East Coast leg of the caravan began in Philadelphia.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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U.S. Files Are Made Public

Spain Continued Nazi Aid Despite Pact

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON (WP) — Despite an agreement signed in May, 1944, with the United States and Britain to stop covert deals with Hitler, Franco went right on giving secret aid to Germany to the end of World War II.

According to once-secret documents just turned over to the National Archives by the National Security Agency, Spain set up observation posts near Gibraltar and in Spanish Morocco to keep an eye on Allied shipping in the Mediterranean Sea, established two radio stations in Spain to intercept Allied message traffic, and set up a radar outpost in northern Spain to warn the Germans of U.S. and British air attacks coming across the south of France.

The documents also state that in October, 1944, a delegation of the Spanish Air Ministry served as spies for the Luftwaffe on a trip made at U.S. invitation to a civil air convention in the United States.

In addition, Germany was allowed to smuggle out of Spain at least 365 tons of tungsten, which was used to make artillery shells, in direct violation of an agreement signed by Spain to limit tungsten exports to Germany. German agents working for the same export firm also smuggled out of Spain quantities of U.S.-made penicillin that German drug firms had been unable to produce.

The documents released to the archives state that on Oct. 23, 1944, J.F. Bernhardt, head of Sofindus, a German-controlled firm in Spain, cabled Berlin: "After surmounting the greatest difficulties, we obtained possession today of penicillin brought directly by air from America. It will be sent to Germany as soon as possible."

Two days later, Bernhardt reported: "Penicillin, packed in a refrigerated thermos flask, will reach Berlin by the next plane. Inquire daily at Tempelhof [Airfield in Berlin] so that immediate collection and refrigeration will be assured."

In a footnote, the NSA points out that U.S. manufacturers had been permitted since July, 1944, to make air shipments of penicillin to Spanish consignees approved by the Combined Blockade Committee in London. The footnote said the "only Spanish consignees who have received shipments to date are Dr. Remigra Romero and the Frederico Bonet Co."

The U.S. penicillin, which was one of German agents' most prized steals of the entire war, was shipped to Berlin aboard a Lufthansa airliner on a service that had begun a few months before over official Allied protests. Spain told the U.S. ambassador that it "attached the greatest importance to maintaining the existing air link with Germany."

Open Wound

One of the most open wounds between the Allies and Spain, according to the NSA documents, was Spain's refusal to follow up on a promise to intern or expel obvious German agents. At one time the United States and Britain identified more than 200 German spies in Spain, which reduced the list to 146, then to 125 and finally to seven, none of whom was important to German espionage in Spain. The seven were interned and released four days later when the Japanese ambassador to Spain objected to their internment.

On May 2, 1944, Spain signed an agreement that it would take certain actions against Germany and would no longer give espionage and economic aid to the Germans if the United States and Britain would resume shipments of oil to Spain. Both Allied countries resumed oil and gasoline shipments, which they had suspended in 1943, but the documents reveal that Spain never lived up to its part of the agreement.

The United States repeatedly protested Spain's violations but was wary of getting too specific, fearing that Spain and Germany would realize that it had broken Axis diplomatic codes. The Allies also wanted Spain to be as neutral as possible, so they did little that might have angered the Franco government.

Premier Is Seen Gaining In 2d Day of Chad Battle

PARIS, Feb. 13 (AP) — Fighting between the forces of Chadian President Felix Malloum and Premier Hissene Habre raged today for the second day in the capital of N'Djamena. Reports reaching Paris said that Mr. Habre's troops were gaining ground in the north of the city.

All normal telephone and telex communications with Chad were cut, but the news agency Agence France-Presse said that reports reaching Paris indicated that Mr. Habre's Army of the North had moved into a number of residential quarters and taken over the villas of some French residents.

Earlier reports from N'Djamena, a city of 400,000, indicated that the capital was virtually divided into two camps and that there were many dead as the fighting continued. French residents were advised by the premier's troops to remain in their homes.

Mr. Habre escaped from his residence yesterday just before it was attacked by the president's regular forces. He was believed to have fled the capital.

The fighting, which broke out yesterday during a conflict between students, apparently is the culmination of the feud between Gen. Malloum and Mr. Habre over government policy.

That dispute began last year almost immediately after Mr. Habre, a former guerrilla leader, broke with the insurgent organization in the north of the nation and accepted an offer from Gen. Malloum to become premier under a national reconciliation agreement.

Mr. Habre became premier Aug. 29, after breaking with the National Liberation Front rebels who had overrun more than three-fourths of the nation during 12 years of civil war. In joining the government, Mr. Habre brought a small army of his minority faction of the liberation front.

Mr. Habre represents the largely Moslem northern part of the nation. The front has been fighting to wrest control of the central government from the Christian and animist population in the south.

The French government, meanwhile, said today that its garrison in Chad, which includes a force of Jaguar jet fighters to help Gen. Malloum fight the rebels, was not involved in the fighting.

Pierre Hunt, spokesman for French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, emphasized that the battle was an internal dispute, and that France was only an observer of the situation, in which it had no right to intervene.

Independence in July For Gilbert Islands

BAIRIKI, Gilbert Islands, Feb. 13 (AP) — An administration spokesman said today that London had confirmed July 12 as the date that this British colony in the Pacific will become the independent Commonwealth nation of Kiribati.

The 60,000 people of the island group plan to celebrate independence day with three or four days of feasting, singing and dancing. The Union Jack will be lowered, and Kiribati's flag will be hoisted near the grass-roofed legislative building in Bairiki. Several thousand flags are being made in Britain.



United Press International

Mountain of garbage grows in London's Leicester Square.

Garbage Still Piling Up

Classes Move to Pubs As U.K. Strikes Continue

LONDON, Feb. 13 (UPI) — Children attended classes in pubs and churches today and patients in one struck hospital had to be wrapped in cooking foil due to lack of clean bedding as Britain's continuing labor crisis made misery commonplace for millions.

In many London areas, private contract firms continued a cleanup of garbage that has been piling up in streets for several weeks. The garbagemen's unions are indignant about the private efforts, and they ordered another 400 public service workers to go on strike in retaliation. "We cannot allow our industrial dispute to be undermined by a silly group of individuals," said Sean Hilliard, a strike leader.

But in the London borough of Westminster, 540 garbage collectors decided unanimously to return to work tomorrow and to clean up the rat-infested garbage that has piled up since they walked out on Jan. 22. They demanded a £200 bonus for completing the work in three weeks. "They decided they had had enough," said a union leader.

With an estimated 1,000,000 children shut out of schools by rotating countrywide strikes of caretakers and other manual workers, parents improvised classes in other buildings. A brewing company made backroom parlors available in scores of its pubs. Some churches were also used as makeshift schools. But because of Britain's licensing laws, all the students had to be out of the pubs by the 11 a.m. opening time.

Some geriatric patients were wrapped in cooking foil, normally used for patients with hypothermia (low body temperature). "We ordered the hypothermia wraps because we started to run out of blankets," explained a hospital administrator. "I have had no complaints. The patients understand our problems."

More labor troubles may lie ahead. Among those seeking wage increases are the 27,000 railroad engineers, whose two strikes last month shut most of the country's rail system. Coal workers, whose 1974 walkout brought down the last Conservative Party government under Edward Heath, are also negotiating on a new contract.

Laser Offers Cheap A-Fuel

(Continued from Page 1)

soon must make some difficult and far-reaching decisions on nuclear policy.

"Pressure is growing on the administration to decide soon whether to curtail the research" on laser separation, a government official said. "It may be judged too risky, in proliferation terms, to proceed, or maybe the projected demand for uranium fuel will be judged too low to justify the economic investment in new separation facilities.

"And if an advanced separation system is found necessary," he added, "we'll have to decide soon on which one to choose, how fast it should be pushed, how much secrecy to draw around it and so forth."

Some officials had hoped that such decisions could be put off until at least the end of 1980. But Exxon Nuclear Co., an affiliate of the oil giant, is pushing for earlier consideration by bringing the issue to public debate.

The company, which has sought to break the government's nuclear fuel monopoly in other ways as well, has applied for permission to begin building a $24-million test facility in August to prove the commercial feasibility of lasser processes. It claims to have pioneered such processes since 1971, and to have invested $50 million in the venture.

The economic push for such separation processes lies in the fact that the present system, gaseous diffusion, and the centrifuge technique to be used in facilities under construction are relatively inefficient in culling U-235; both extract only two-thirds of the U-235 in unprocessed ore. The laser-based systems promise to reduce the amount of U-235 in the waste "tails," and thus to extract about 20 percent more of the valuable isotope.

The necessary government construction license is not likely to be issued until the proliferation risk is assessed. So Exxon Nuclear in November asked a panel of independent scientists to assess the danger of its process and to make public its findings around mid-February.

"It's obviously an attempt to preempt the government's decision in the matter," one federal official said. But laser and other new separation techniques appear to be an example of a technology that has progressed faster than scientists had expected and has thus caught policymakers unprepared.

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Bakhtiar Arrested Amid Iran Disorder

(Continued from Page 1)

sider military personnel as their brothers . . ."

But the new government and its obviously disorganized militias were not restrained from making their own arrests in what appeared to be a wave of retribution.

Officials at the makeshift Khomeini headquarters confirmed that Mr. Bakhtiar, for 40 years one of Iran's leading opposition figures and a victim himself of political imprisonment by the shah, had been captured after going into hiding Sunday.

He was arrested by guerrillas and air force cadets with his war minister, Jaafar Shafaqat, and taken to the premier's office. From there, he was transferred to Khomeini headquarters and held on unspecified charges.

A spokesman for Ayatollah Khomeini, when asked whether Mr. Bakhtiar will be tried for crimes, said, "I'm sure he will. If he is arrested, there must be a trial."

Other opposition sources, were less certain that Mr. Bakhtiar, who reportedly had been promised safety by Mr. Bazargan, would be tried — or if he were, it is doubtful he would be imprisoned.

Observers noted that the new government has been under intense pressure by the ranks of the opposition to arrest Mr. Bakhtiar, and that his detention may have been designed to allay that pressure.

Also arrested today were 10 generals, including Army Aviation Commander Manuchehr Khosrowdad, who had previously been reported to have fled the country.

Revolutionary militiamen also rounded up top officials of SAVAK, the secret police, and hordes of its agents.

Significantly, the seven members of the new cabinet announced today by Mr. Bazargan include two top leaders of Mr. Bakhtiar's National Front, Karem Sanjabi and Dariush Forouhar.

Mr. Sanjabi, who is the new foreign minister, sought last year to involve his group in a proposed coalition government while the shah was still in power, but he backed away when Ayatollah Khomeini declared from exile in France that anyone who participated in the coalition would be expelled from the Islamic-inspired revolutionary movement.

Mr. Forouhar, who represents the Iran National Party wing of the National Front, was named minister of labor and social affairs.

The remaining five ministers named today are mostly unknown technocrats. They are Ali Akbar Moinfar, an engineer, appointed minister of state; Mostafa Katiraii, an engineer, named housing and urban affairs minister; Yousef Taheri Ghazvini, an engineer, minister of roads and transportation; Ahmad Sadr Haj-Seyed Javadi, a judge, interior minister, and Dr. Karem Sami, a physician, health minister.

Surprisingly, Mr. Bazargan has not yet filled two key portfolios, defense and finance, to deal with the problems of internal security and Iran's ruined economy. A Khomeini aide said that the new chief of staff, Gen. Mohammed Wali Qarani, will direct the Defense Ministry until the portfolio is filled.

Mr. Sanjabi said in an interview published today that the new Islamic Republic, will be a democracy in the ordinary sense, but with an "Islamic identity."

"The economy will be mixed and we shall have public investments. Basic industries, which by their very nature are exclusive, should be run by the public sector," he said. "Of course, in other sectors, private investment and enterprise should be protected."

Throughout the day, militiamen continued to arrest foreigners and parade them blindfolded into the Khomeini headquarters compound, often to be released immediately. In mid-afternoon, a busload of about 40 captured British citizens who work in a British government-owned arms sales firm were brought in and detained.

Their managing director, Peter Tozer, accidentally became separated from the desultory guard, and while he wandered around the Khomeini press center he told reporters that his staff had been burning some documents when a group of armed guerrillas arrested them. They were released after a British consular official intervened with Ayatollah Khomeini's aides.

While Khomeini aides have ordered the militias not to arrest foreigners indiscriminately, the lack of command apparently has made the order ineffectual.

W. German Commander

BONN, Feb. 13 (Reuters) — The Defense Ministry today announced the appointment of Lt. Hans Poeppel, 57, as commander of West Germany's ground forces beginning April 1. He succeeds Lt. Gen. Horst Hildebrandt, who has reached the retirement age of 60.

Air Patrols Raise Specter Of Chinese-Vietnam Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

nearly one third of its total fighter strength to the Vietnam frontier.

According to the Institute for Strategic Studies, China's Air Force consists of 5,000 combat planes, including about 4,000 outdated MiG-17 and MiG-19 fighters, 80 MiG-21s and some F-9s, a Chinese version of the MiG-21. This far outnumbers the Vietnamese Air Force, which has only about 300 combat aircraft, including 70 MiG-19s, an equal number of MiG-21s, and some U.S.-made F-5s captured in 1975. But the Chinese planes lack sophisticated electronic equipment, their MiG-21s are less advanced than Vietnam's Soviet-built MiG-21s, and they are very vulnerable to Hanoi's large array of Soviet SAM missles.

In fact, some analysts believe, the Chinese are deeply concerned that they might lose large numbers of their planes to the Vietnamese if they attack the border. This could prove very costly, since China has little capacity to manufacture its own fighters and spending for the military has so far been given the lowest priority in Peking's ambitious modernization program.

In response to China's buildup of air power, Vietnam during the last two weeks has also transferred some of its MiG-21s from the Bien Hoa base near Saigon, where they had been used in Cambodia, to the north. Hanoi also has moved a number of its SA-2 missile units closer to the frontier. The SA-2s are the missiles that gave U.S. pilots considerable trouble during the Vietnam War and necessitate sophisticated electronic countermeasures and complex evasive techniques by pilots to avoid.

The analysts here remain uncertain over the purposes of China, Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the conflict. Some believe that Hanoi has been continuing a series of deliberate incidents along the border, hoping to provoke the Chinese into an attack which will only hurt Peking but not seriously effect Vietnam. For the Vietnamese forces are well dug in rough, mountainous terrain, and there are no worthwhile targets for China to attack without sustaining major casualties.

Moreover, Hanoi can now count on Soviet support, and indeed two groups of 11 Soviet naval ships, mostly intelligence-gathering vessels convoyed by a Cresta class cruiser, now are in the South China Sea.

The Soviet ships are believed to be providing the Vietnamese with detailed information on the buildup of Chinese air power and can serve as early warning against Chinese air attack.

Peking is believed to be particularly angry over the evidence of collusion between Moscow and Hanoi and to feel that the Vietnamese must be taught that China is not a paper tiger. Some analysts therefore think that the Chinese are trying to find a few isolated salien along the border they can attack with overwhelming superiority and quickly capture, before the conflict spreads. But any such Chinese attack risks Soviet retaliation. It also would damage China's modernization drive, frightening potential foreign investors that Peking is trying to attract.

Finally, it could also reverse the psychological edge China gained over Hanoi in the United Nations when Vietnam invaded Cambodia.

Defense Worker In W. Germany Defects to East

BERLIN, Feb. 13 (AP) — A West German Defense Ministry employee has defected from Bonn to East Germany and asked for asylum, the ADN news agency reported today.

The government said that the man, unidentified, was on a list of Communist contacts and agents brought to the West last month by an East German security agency defector. The ministry said that the middle-level defector, who may have had access to a top-secret computer system, has been "missing since the weekend." A spokesman said that the Federal Prosecutor's Office in Karlsruhe is in charge of an investigation.

Two days ago, the prosecutor's office confirmed that Ingrid Garbe, a secretary with Bonn's permanent NATO mission and who had access to top NATO secrets in Brussels, was arrested on suspicion of spying for East Germany. She is suspected of giving top-secret documents on East-West strategic arms and troop-reduction talks to an East German agent.

Italian Police Arrest Alleged Kidnappers

ROME, Feb. 13 (AP) — Police announced today that they had rounded up a gang of 11 Italians wanted in connection with a series of kidnappings, including that of Massimiliano Grazioli, abducted more than a year ago and never released.

All 11 have criminal records and were seized in Rome, police said.

Control of Armed Youths Seen Major Test for Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

authorities can collect the weapons that have been seized from military depots and handed out — often by the ayatollah's own headquarters — with such abandon in the last few days.

Although resistance from pro-shah military forces has been crushed with incredible speed, the possession of automatic rifles, grenades, submachine guns and heavier weapons by thousands of youthful fighters threatens to turn Tehran into another Beirut, where various armed groups are laws unto themselves.

Iranians here feel that the situation is unlikely to deteriorate to the Lebanese extreme, because the divisions among the population are not nearly as varied or deep.

But the differences appear to be enough, analysts said, to raise the possibility of future clashes between rival groups trying to assert their power and influence in the current revolutionary atmosphere.

Another problem, they said, is that the new Bazargan government may not be able to deliver sufficient economic and social improvements soon enough to satisfy the society's have-nots, who were in the forefront of the anti-shah movement and who now are fairly well armed.

The "Khomeini committee," which orchestrated the various assaults on Tehran military bases, police stations, imperial palaces and government installations, insists that the arms distribution is under control.

"One word from the ayatollah will make the people turn in their weapons," said Ghassem Salehkhou, a senior member of the committee's press department. But other sources say that the Khomeini camp may be overestimating the willingness of various street fighters to fall into line, especially if it means turning in their precious, newly acquired guns.

Despite repeated appeals on the state radio, now called "The Voice of the Revolution," for civilians to turn in their guns at Khomeini headquarters, few yesterday seemed to be doing so. In fact, scores of people, mostly youths, crowded around an entrance where names were being taken and guns distributed.

5 Rifles, Several Grenades

Mohammed said that he had acquired five rifles and several grenades during the insurrection when an air force base, a nearby arms factory and every other military base or establishment in Tehran fell in rapid succession to the ragtag street fighters during a three-day period.

Once small and tightly knit, the primary Iranian guerrilla groups have expanded into the thousands since the former government and secret police ceased to be a threat.

The startling suddenness with which the Iranian Army crumbled in the face of its first armed resistance showed the inherent weakness of the shah's power base, political analysts said. The country's top military commanders evidently feared that the army would break up entirely if it tried to put down the insurrection in Tehran's streets.

It was hard enough for the armed forces to hang together when demonstrators were shouting slogans and throwing rocks, but when they started shooting, the army apparently did not have the stomach for taking a hard line.

In the end, it was the shah's own dream of making his country a major military power that helped wipe out the last remnants of his monarchy: Many of the civilians who took up arms were former draftees who learned to use their weapons in the shah's service.

Taipei Ties Unofficial

(Continued from Page 1)

cept a watered-down congressional statement on Taiwan. Where previously he had dismissed such congressional action as "unnecessary," Carter now declared: "I have not said I will not accept any resolution."

He elaborated on a weekend interview in which he had said that he and future presidents retain the option of using U.S. ships or other military means to protect Taiwan. "I have no intention of going to war," he said. "I wanted to point out that no future decision by myself or my successor is prevented. But our country is one that believes in peace, and I have no anticipation that there will be any requirement for war in the Western Pacific."

Senators Balk on Funds

WASHINGTON, Feb. (NYT) — A key Senate committee has posed a threat to President Carter's new China policy by tentatively rejecting a request to transfer funds for setting up the new, nongovernmental American Institute in Taiwan to take the place of the U.S. Embassy. State Department and Senate sources revealed yesterday.

As part of the plan to deal with Taiwan through nonofficial organizations, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance routinely sought permission from a Senate Appropriations subcommittee to transfer $2 million in funds earmarked for the Taipei embassy — which is scheduled to stop functioning on March 1 — to the new institute.

Under established practice, such requests are routinely approved, a committee source said. But when Mr. Vance appeared on Thursday before the subcommittee chaired by Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., he met opposition from Sen. Hollings and three other members.

The next day Sen. Hollings sent a letter to Mr. Vance saying that the request to transfer funds had been "tentatively disapproved." He added that the subcommittee would "reconsider this matter more fully" in the near future.

Road Pileup near Turi

TURIN, Feb. 13 (AP) — At least 20 persons were injured in a pileup of about 100 motor vehicles near here this morning, police reported. Fog was blamed for the accident.

A Message from ECKANKAR

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